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History of Freedom Movement

Report of Newspaper

1897

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REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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For the Forthight ending the 15th January 1897.

No. 1 of 1897.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Caste prejudices in famine relief works.

24, The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 31st December, says that in Salem the officials superintending relief works refused to admit Panshamas (Pariyas) and chucklers into the relief camp; but this fact having somehow come to the notice of the higher authorities strict orders were given that relief should not be refused to anybody on the ground of lowness of caste. In spite of these orders the high-caste Hindus in charge of relief camps still throw obstacles in the way of the poor people joining the relief works. The editor therefore hopes that the conduct of such officers would at once be inquired into and they would be made an example of.

New Year honours.

27. Referring to the New Year Honours list, the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 4th January, remark that it is matter for regret that the name of no deserving Muhammadan of the Madras Presidency has been included in the list and hopes that the claims of the leading Muhammadan nobles of Madras will not be overlooked when honours are dealt out in June next, when Her Majesty the Queen-Empress closes the sixtieth year of her reign.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOBLE.

Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine.

33. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 4th January, says that the STATESMAN, of the 31st December, in a long article on the famine in the Central Provinces, states that no sufficient measures have been adopted by Lord Elgin to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-sticken people. The Government inasmuch as it does not exert itself open to the

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censure of the world. It is not known what remedial measures have been adopted by the British Government in this respect. Instead of grain a ship full of carrot seeds were sent to India. This shows what wisdom the authorities have. The STATESMAN further remarks that Lord Elgin informed the Home authorities that there was no necessity for collecting funds in England for relieving the famine-stricken people of India as the Government of India could do what was needed to mitigate the famine raging over a part of India. With reference to the above, the SHAMS remarks that Lord Elgin has misrepresented facts and thus deceived the Home authorities, as the famine is raging everywhere in India and the people, especially the poorer classes, are much embarrassed ~~in India and the people, especially the poorer~~ in consequence. In conclusion, the SHAMS observes that it is a pity that the authorities have, instead of concerting relief measures, caused the destruction of the people.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans.

34. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 24th December, hearing that the British Government of Australia imposes a poll-tax of £100 on every Asiatic who settles there, suggests to the Government of India the advisability of imposing a poll-tax of Rs.100 on Europeans domiciled in India.

Remarks on the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th January, writes as follows: Can there be such a Viceroy as Lord Elgin? When owing to the failure of rain all Northern India is suffering from severe famine, the Viceroy alone is calm and says that the distress is not severe as if ashamedto won the existence of famine in the country ruled over by him. Apparently it concerns him little to see millions starving. Yes, starvation and death of the peoplce cannot affect his pay. The subordiante officers of Government from the District Collector downwards to the pettiest village officer will conceal

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the true state of things and sáy thatthere is no famine anywhere. The public press has however been loud in its cry of famine.

High-handed dealing of the Natal Government.

39. The same paper reports that a telegram has been received that the Natal Government, owing to the agitation made by the Congress, refused admission into its harbours to a steamship which left India last week, carrying native emigrants to that country. The paper asks whether it is reasonable on the part of the Natal Government to treat the Indians in this manner, and whether the Government of India is justified in its attitude of indifference with regard to the sufferings of its subjects in Natal. The paper remarks that it is incumbent on Her Majesty's Ministers to check the high-handed action of the Natal Government.

The Viceroy's refusal to Appeal to England for funds.

40. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 11th January, says:- There is a strong feeling against the Viceroy for his obstinate refusal to appeal to the Lord Mayor for funds. It is said that the Viceroy is obstinate because he thinks that any such appeal will reflect great discredit on the Indian administration in general. His councillors advise him not to appeal. The Statesman condemns the policy of the Viceroy and publishes a sad tale with photos regarding the maladministration in the Central Provinces, where it says more than a lakh-and-~~ax~~half have perished.

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For the Fortnight ending the 31st January 1897.

No. 2 of 1897.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The state of Native Princes under Political Agents.

31. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 10th January, instancing the sad fate of the Raja of Jellawar, remarks that Native Princes in India are almost in a state of serfdom under Political Agents, because of the large powers vested in the latter, and that this unhappy state of things indirectly affects the well-being of the people living in Native States. The paper thinks it desirable that the powers of Political Agents should be greatly reduced.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rough treatment sustained by Mr.Gandi in Natal.

43. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th January, regrets to report that Mr.Gandi, who advocates the cause of the Indians in Natal, was rudely treated by the Europeans of the place, and remarks that such brutal treatment reflects great discredit on their civilisation.

Mistrust entertained by Government in the natives of India.

44. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st January, complains that Government does not allow the natives of India, however great their birth and station in life may be, to join the volunteer corps and reserves the higher appointments in the Police, Salt and Abkari Departments to Europeans only. The paper regards this policy of Government as the outcome of the mistrust which it entertains towards the natives of the country. The paper further says that the British Government has been ruling over India for over a period of one hundred years, during which time it has had ample opportunities to understand the people aright, and that it is a wonder that Government should yet cherish such a feeling of mistrust.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd January, writes as

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follows:-Government has spent away the accumulated balance of the famine relief fund--a collection intended to relieve the poor and distressed in times of famine--in Kabul expedition and in supplying the Amir and his son with all their requirements. Now when famine is raging in India, Government pleads poverty and feels unable to help the distressed people and drives them to the extreme necessity of appealing to British charity. Government ought to reduce its military expenditure, put a stop to the grant of compensation allowance, and thus, by all possible means, increase its resources and help the people instead ofleaving them in starvation and despair.

An advice to Government regarding the impending famine

48. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 27th Janauary, says that Indian women are taken the from the Negapatam harbour to foreign countries to be sold there for immoral purposes. Unless this kind of slave trade is put down with a strong hand, says the editor, India cannot rise high in the scale of civilisation.

Slave trade in India.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1897.

No. 3 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th February, speaking of the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to interfere with the Government of Natal on behalf of the Indian emigrants, who are ill-treated there, says that this refusal is very unsatisfactory. The colonists ought not to have been given theliberty to prevent British subjects from settling in thier countries. The objection of the colonists seems to be that the Indians, who settle there, do not spend themoney earned by them in the colony, but send a part of it to their own native land. If this were a good objection, says the paper Englishmen ought to be made to spend in India every pie they earn in this country. The way in which Indians are treated in Natal

Indian in Natal.

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at the present time is a disgracenot only to the colonists but also to the people and Government of England.

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 1st February, says that it is a remarkable circumstance that in St.Petersburg a concert has been held under the patronage of the Czar on behalf of the fa famine.stricken people of India and that large quantities of Russian grain from the State depots will be sent to this country. This is interpreted by the paper as preparing the way for the Russian propaganda in Asia.

The Czar's attempts to win over the people of India.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

20. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th January, publishes an extract from the article written by Mr.Caine and published in the Abkari, in which government is charged with encouraging drinking among its subjects and refers to facts and figures in support of thisstatement of Mr.Caine. The paper remarks that it is the bounden duty of the people to take steps to prevent Government from encouraging drinking.

Mr.Caine's charge that Government encourages drinking among its subjects.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

38. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 11th February, speaking of the administration of the Native States generally, says that, now that the British Government has given to every State absolute security from all enemies, external and internal, xx the Native sovereign does not feel himself bound to his subjects for anythign but his revenue, which he can exact from them with the British power on his back. The subjects cannot revolt against the oppression of their sovereign without incurring the wrath of the British Government. The Rajas can therefore act pretty much as they please with their subjects, and, when the Political Agents sympathise with the subjects as

The administration of the Native States and the British Government.

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against the ruler, a cry is raised that the Political Agents are unnecessarily interfering with the internal administration and annoying the ruler. Thus good administration in a Native State has become a mere matter of chance. The Native Rajas of the present day do not think it necessary to take any part in the administration of their States. Once, ~~again~~ when a certain Raja was asked why he was always travelling away from his province, replied that he was not a daily labourer working to earn his wage. Such sovereigns look upon their States as their own personal property and think that their subjects pay taxes for their personal enjoyment.

It is, therefore, incumbent on the British Government to bring these sovereigns to a sense of their responsibility, to make them feel that they are the paid servants of thei subjects, that they should give an account of their stewardship every year, and that they should always live among their subjects and that the good administration of their province is their bounden duty.

Extraordinary powers granted to Mr.Plowden.

39. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 10th February, is informed that Mr.Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained from the Government of India power to go into any telegraph office and see all telegrams received within the State. He has further ordered that all telegrams received by any of the newspapers ~~x~~ should be submitted to him before being published. The editor remarks that people are disgusted with the arbitrary powers exercised by the Resident in a province belonging to a native Prince.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Severity of the famine and cholera in the Central Privinces.

47. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 4th February, says that the havoc caused famine and cholera in the Central Provinces can be judged from thenumber of deaths occuring there. In the district of Jabalpur, out of a total population of 76,000, so many as 27,000, died of starvation and 20,000 of cholera.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Madras slave trade.

53. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 30th January, regrets that some merchants in Negapatam are exporting slaves to Rangoon and that the police secretly connive at the same. It states that these slaves are young women of lower classes, purchased from the villages in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. They are taken to Burma under some pretext or other and there sold to the highest bidders at private auctions to be kept by them as their concubines. It refers to a case in which a Negapatam woman is in the possession of a Paraiya in the Government kitchen at Rangoon and another in the possession of some other person in the cantine (?) cantonment. The Government is therefore earnestly solicited to put a stop to this horrible trade by issuing strict orders to the police and customs officers in Rangoon, Madras and Negapatam to closely inspect every ship arriving at, or leaving, those ports.

Traffic in slaves.

54. The SASILEKHA, of the 2nd February, referring to the same subject, prays that Government may put a stop to this traffic in slaves.

How to put a stop to Mappila outbreak?

56. A leader in the Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 1st February while reviewing the Government order on the last Mappila outbreak, says that the statement of Mr.Fawcett, in his essay on the Mappila outbreak, embodied in the Government order, that agrarian discontent is the cause of the Mappila outbreak is quite incorrect. The article gives a translation of the war song sung by the fanatics which Mr.Fawcett has extracted in his essay, and remarks that one of the effective measures for putting a stop to these outbreaks is to appoint educated Mappilas, in order to make them understand that the preachings and writings of the ignorant mullas are quite unfounded and absurd.

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For the Fortnight Ending the 28th February 1897.

No. 4 of 1897.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General

The Muhammadans and the British Government.

28. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 15th February, quotes as follows an article from the OVERLAND MAIL:- "The Indian Muhammadans are with great enthusiasm making preparations to celebrate the jubilee of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Imperial Majesty. The Muhammadans are beyond doubt faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government. Theeditor, in echoing the above sentiments, remarks that Moslems are not only faithful and loyal, but forbearing and contented, and that, because of their love for the British Government, they do not co-operate with other classes of the population in any political movements, and it is therefore only fair that Government should look to their well-being and prosperity."

III. LEGISLATION.

Right of interpellation is said to be abused by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council.

32. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 20th February, while commenting upon the questions put and the replies given at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, remarks to the following effect:-As regards the answers given by Government it should be said that it disposed of the majority of questions by replying "yes" or "no" or "Government has no information on the matter." The Government knew very well what the object of the questions ~~xx~~ was, but it did not depart from its traditional custom of replying. We do not ~~know~~ think that such absurd and unconnected replies will in any way help the administration of justice. It is to improve the administration of the country that the right of interpellation has been granted, and, if this fact is kept in view both by the Government and the honourable members, that object can be achieved. When we hear the replies of Government to certain

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questions that "Government has no information on the matter", we are led to believe that Government ~~has no information on~~ shuts its eyes to the irregularities prevailing in the depattments under it. Whose duty is it to take notice of such irregulaxities? Is it noth the duty of Government as the controlling head of all the departments? Is it not the bouden duty of Government to make inquiries and give proper replies if it is not in possession of the information asked for?

IV. NATIVE STATES.

33. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 15th February, says that the condition of Hyderabad is most deplorable; Justice is very badly administered. Government interferes in the decesions of judicial courts; that a large part of the country being under nobles, who are all independent of the Nizam and paying him nothing out of their revenue, the people who are directly under the Government of the Nizam have to bear the whole of the burden of taxation; that the finances of the State are mismanaged, only one-third of the money collected finding its way to the Nizam's treasury; and that the State is burdened with heavy debt and has lost its credit. The paper, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to set matters right.

The administration of Hyderabad.

VI? MISCELLANEOUS.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th February, regrets to learn that the three native gentlemen who joined the volunteer corps, artillery section, were obliged to resign their connection with it because of the cry raised by the Eurasians who constituted the corps that they would rather cease to serve as volunteers than work with natives and be placed on a footing of equality with them. The paper adds that, whatever be the spirit ~~xx~~ of the principle of equality

Expediency of granting the natives of India the privilege of forming a volunteer corps of their own.

enunciated in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, where racial prejudices exist, Government has to shape its rules so as to avoid the fostering of such prejudices. The paper concludes by advocating the formation of the pure native volunteer corps, as the natives of India have given ample proof of their devotion and unswerving loyalty to the throne of England.

Indian Parliament.

41. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for January 1897, observes that the British People are incapable of dispensing political and administrative justice unless their actions are controlled by a checking body like the "Parliament". It therefore believes that the formation of an Indian Parliament is absolutely necessary.

The famine

42. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for January 1897, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ is os opinion that the famine is due to the imposition of taxes at the maximum limit. It observes that, if the English Government is afraid that India will fall into the hands of the Russians, the military expenditure must be met by money from the United Kingdom.

The same paper asks why there should be such a frequent breaking out of famines when the British Government is reputed to be the best of all the administrations that have existed in India, and further asks why on the mere approach of famine the people die of starvation. It is shameful of Government to raise money by subscriptions, while it is skilful enough to exact money from the people by enacting laws. It regrets that the beneficent British rulers have no mercy to protect their servants, while even a private master is ashamed to see his own servants suffer. Why should the wealth of India, asks the paper, be squandered away and why should even the revenue expressly collected for the purpose of famine relief be spent othetwise. It regrets that the present condition of India is obviously the natural outcome of the vain and useless expenditure in various ways and of the bestowal of all higher appointments on

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Europeans for want of confidence in the natives, and of the importation of foreign merchandise into India and of the transmission of the wealth of India in various ways.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1897.

No. 5 of 1897.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Condition of the people of India.

38. The TILISM-I-HAIRAT, of the 5th March, states that an Indian contemporary on the authority of the ALMUVIED (Arabic paper of Egypt) observes that since India came under the British Government the people of India have seen nothing but poverty and starvation. They have been burdened with heavy taxes. The British merchants have enslaved thousands, who are paying half their income by way of taxes, whereas they paid only one-sixth during the time of the former kings. If anybody fails to pay the taxes his property is forcibly taken away. In the Madras Presidency alone four crores are levied for the army and five sent every year to England.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A remark on the expenditure in the Military department.

39. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th February, reprots that the great mass of evidence placed before the Royal Commission appointed for inquiry into the expenditure in India shows unmistakably that the expenditure of the Indian Government on the military is excessive. The paper remarks that if Government does not strive to reduce this high rate of military expenditure, it will always be in financial insolvency. The paper adds that the British Parliament is not justified in burdening the Government of India with the cost of maintenance of the British troops in India.

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40. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th March, speaking of the approaching movement of the Government of India to Simla, says that while famine is raging in a large part of India and the local officers are all working hard the Government of India is failing in its duty and has already made arrangements to flee to the hills. The editor thinks that the people would appreciate the self-denial of the Viceroy and those about him if they would make up their minds to show their sympathy with the people by remaining amongst them in their sufferings. The moral effect of the step contemplated by the Viceroy would, in the xxxxx opinion of the editor, be very detrimental to the well-being of the country and be one of the greatest of the several blunders committed by the present Viceroy. He therefore trusts that Lord Elgin will even now change his mind.

The exodus to the hills condemned.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1897.

No. 6 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

4. A leader in the Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 15th March, asks that if the Christian Governments in xxx Europe consider it their duty to adopt measures for relieving the Christians from the oppression of the Sultan, why don't these governments think of affording relief to the Hindus and Mussalmans who are suffering great hard-ships at the hands of the Christian rulers and the Christian population of Natal, Cape Colony and other countries of South Africa? Is it because of their knowing that the Hindu princes and the Sultan of Tuekry are unable to adopt retributive measures that the oppression and the il -treatment of the Indians in South Africa are steadily carried on? Ifthe British Government is a Government that dispenses justice impartially, it could have very easily interfered and put a stop to these iniquities.

Remarks on the crisis in Crete.

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7. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 22nd March, reproduces a letter writen by Zya-ud-din Akmal from Europe to the PAISA AKBAR, of Lahore, in which the writer bitterly complains that thousands of Mussalmans of Crete and of Turkey are being daily massacred indiscriminately and yet the Mussalmans of other countries do nothing, and says their inactivity alone has been the cause of emboldening England and the other European powers to resolve on the ruin of Turkey. There is no reason why they should fear Europe which is no match for a capable invader. The writer also states that, by writing this note, his object is not to stir up sedition, but to make Muhammadans in general acquainted with the true aspect of Turkish affairs, to which, he asks the Muhammadan press, to give wide publicity in order that the British Government may not think that the Muhammadan world is indifferent to Turkish matters.

Turkish affairs.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

12. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 20th March, referring to the trial that was recently held by the District Judge of Calicut in respect of the confiscation of properties of those 39 Mappilas who were shot down in Pallikurup temple in 1894 says that judicial proceedings partaking so much of the nature of sham could never have been witnessed in a British court of justice. It appears that the cases against these 39 offenders were disposed of on the strength of the deposition of an only witness--the head constable Kumaran Nayar. There is no doubt that the Mappilas who were killed in the temple of Pallikurup had committed offences against the State, and that the Government has therefore every right to confiscate their property in accordance with the law, but such a ludicrous trial as was held in the district will only give the public causefor great

Considering that the trial held by the District Judge of Calicut in respect of the confiscation of properties belonging to certain Mappila rebels were mere sham.

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dissatisfaction. As the Collector has had power to give orders to shoot down these Mappilas who rose in arms against the Government, it would have been better to have empowered that officer to hold a summary inquiry and confiscate their property rather than allow such a mock trial. If the Government thinks that the property should be confiscated only after a due judicial inquiry, then that inquiry ought to be conducted to the evidence of the police cannot, as a rule, be accepted as true. Such being the case, how far will the evidence of a head constable be credible? The editor says that he referred to the matter at such a length as he is of opinion that it is disgraceful for Government to treat lightly of matters to which it ought to give serious consideration.

(d) Education.

Admission in a Government school refused to a Paraiya in Calicut.

15. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 18th March, learns that the headmaster of the Calicut school refused to admit a Paraiya boy into the school in spite of the order of the Assistant Inspector of schools on the ground that the admission of a Paraiya would drive away all high-caste students

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(k) General.

Remarks on the exodus to the hills.

32. The SAJJANA PATRIKA, of the 15th March, does not like that Government should go to the hills this year during summer at a great cost while the people are suffering from famine of a severe type. While Government says that it has no funds to help the famine-stricken people, it does not scruple to spend its revenues on an exodus to the hills and to impose fresh taxes on the already over-taxed people of India for meeting extra charges.

Indian expenditure.

35. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 22nd March, in writing on the subject of Indian expenditure, says that the injustice

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done to India in the matter of distribution of expenditure between England and India has now been fully pointed out to the commission now sitting in England. It further goes on to say that it is chiefly as regards the army that India is dealt unfairly by. That the army in India is much larger than is required for her needs. There is no reason why India should keep soldiers only for the use of England. If war is declared in Europe it would be against England and not against India; it is therefore but fair and just that England should pay for the surplus troops. The army in India costs the people the enrormous sum of 17 millions sterling and the burden it inflicts upon the people is frightful.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Parliament and Indian famine

45. The SASILEKHA, of the 19th March, notes the observation of Mr.Caine that the contributions from the various countries in the world are altogether inadequate for famine relief in India, and that the British Parliament will do well to deserve the gratitude of the Indian subjects by voting a sum of ten lakhs of pounds sterling, and remarks that India would not have been reduced to such straits had it not been for the high salaries paid to European offcials and for the large remittances out of its wealth to England. The people are groaning under oppressive taxation and heavy military expenditure. It is therefore but just, says the paper, that the British Parliament should help India in times of distress by granting a large sum of money.

Madras slave trade.

46. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 20th March, regrets very much that the Government has not yet put a stop to the slave trade that obains in the presidency. It refers to a case reported in the RANGOON TIMES, in which the yound wife of a poor ryot in the Vizagapatam district was taken to Rangoon by one who lives by such trade and confined there for some time in a private room in a certain house, and then transferred to another house, and after a time she was sold to the owner of the house for Rs.95.

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The woman remained there as his wife, and, waiting for an opportunity, made her escape and sought the protection of a barrister-at-law. The paper remarks that, as these slaves are exported from ports in the Madras Presidency, it is necessary that the Madras Government should take particular care to put a stop to this illegal traffic.

India and its grievances.

47. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for February, admits that India should ever be governed by the British, but says it should either have a parliament of its own or be represented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The taxes in India, it remarks, must be educed to their minimum. The Imperial Government should bear the cost of every undertaking in which it is interested. Qualified natives should be encouraged and given higher appointments. The military expenditure should be curtailed. A native volunteer corps should be raised, and, as the Indians are at present becoming weaker for want of sufficient food, care should be taken to improve their physical condition and to save the country with their aid from foreign invasion.

Mussalmans and the Indian National Congress.

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKSIKA, of the 29th March, says that although the Mussalmans in India have hitherto triedto keep aloof from the Congress and have been doing all they could to thwart its objects, yet in a meeting recently held by the Muhammadans in Alighar they have passed resolutions which are identical with those of the National Congress. This, the editor thinks, is a sure sign that they now see their error, and, therefore, exhorts them to make common cause with the Hindus and join the Congress to make its voice more powerful than it would be if the Muhammadans kept aloof and AGITATED INDEPENDENTLY.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1897.

No. 7 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The present crisis in Crete.

1. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 29th March, with reference to the present crisis in Crete, writes as follows:-The devoted loyalty and gratitude of the Muhammadans is well known to all. The Cretian question causes much sensation in and exercises the minds of the Muhammadan community. The insurgent Greeks have committed all sorts of atrocities upon the poor Muslims. The Muhammadans fervently hope that the British Government, who rules over numberless Muhammadans, will, with a view to safeguard their religious interests, use their best endeavours to free the innocent Muslims of Crete from the oppression of the incendiary mob of Greeks. The incriminating articles of Mr-Gladstone; the mass meetings of the Hyde Park and the fact that the British volunteers are ready to render help to the Greeks are calculated to prove that the British nation, being a Christian nation, is a bitter enemy of the Muslims of Turkey and Crete. The German Emperor is now fully prepared to help Turkey. Muhammadans will feel grateful to any one who may help Turkey at such a critical time as this is. It would be advisable for the British Government to adopt the friendly policy of Germany towards the Sultan.

The Sultan and the British Government.

2. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th April, has an extract from the MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, of Madras, to the following effect:- It is admitted that the Muhammadans aided the English in gaining a footing in India to a far greater extent than any other nation did and they are still ready to sacrifice their lives for the British Government should any necessity arise thereof. This being the case, it is not known why Government should wound their feelings. The Age of Consent Act, the Pilgrimships' Act and the notification suspending the pilgrimage to Mecca have already wounded their feelings, and now the treatment of the Sultan by the British Government as regards the Cretan affair is an

additional cause of amazement to them. When a Christian rebel is hanged at Crete for breach of discipline, the Turks are represented as tyrants and murderers, and, in sympathy with the rebel hanged, the English press is filled with exaggerated accounts and the rebels are helped with arms, ammunition, &c., for the continuance of their rebellion. The editor, addressing the Muhammadans, says: "You, O Muhammadans, are the most loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government which will take into its serious consideration everything you may represent to it and will have regard to your sufferings. Hence it behoves you at this critical time to place before it your xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx views as regards the Cretan affair by calling committees and request Government not to annoy its faithful Muhammadan subjects." The editor observes that, should the spark of the latent ill-feeling existing between the Turkish and the British Government be fanned into ablaze, and the relations between them become more strained, the peace and tranquillity of the whole world will be jeopardized.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police.

Natives to be appointed as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

6. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 1st April, while noticing with pleasure the appointment of Mr.P.S.Srinivasa Chari as a permanent Assistant Superintendent of Police, says that in the reply to the address presented by the public of Bellary to His Excellency Sir Arther Havelock on the occasion of his visit to that district in October last, His Excellency said that, as an experimental measure, a native gentleman would be appointed as Assistant Superintendent and if the results proved satisfactory other similar appointments would follow. As the appointment of Mr.Srinivasa Chari as Assistant Superintendent has proved a great success and has been made permanent, it now behoves His Excellency to fulfil his promise.

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(e) Local and Municipal.

14. The JANANUKULAN, of the 3rd April, reports that the butcher's strike in Tanjore still continues and the people are put to much inconvenience as they are obliged to buy meat from distant places.

Butchers' strike in Tanjore and the indifference of the municipal authorities.

(k) General.

26. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st April, observes that it is not right on the part of His Excellency the Governor to proceed to the hills for spending away the summer while the northern parts of the Presidency are affected with severe famine. It says that, during the famines in the years past, the Duke of Buckingham used personally to inspect the relief kitchens with an umberalla in hand, and Lord Connemara travelled from district to district, and that Lord Wenlock also showed a certain amount of vigilance in inspecting the famine-stricken quarters and that this kind of gubernatorial inspection had the advantage of prompting the district xxxxx officers to exert their best in supervising relief operations. The paper regrets that the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr.Bliss that Government should remain in Madras this year was not attended to, and remarks that the present exodus to the hills is really unjustifiable in the present state of affairs.

A remark on the exodus to the hills.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

37. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th March, describes in detail and at considerable length the nature of the indignity offered by the British Political Agent to the widow of the late Nawab of Radhanpore in the Presidency of Bombay. The paper says that the will of the late Nawab was treated as null and void, that the personal apparel and jewels of the widow were seized, that a request for an inventory of the ornaments so taken was refused with a threat--which was

Indignity offered to widow of the late Nawab of Radhanpore, Bombay.

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subsequently carried out--that she would be deprived of the lands given to her by xxx her late husband, that the zenana guard was stopped, that the allowance for household expenditure has been greatly curtailed, that the villages given to her by her husband have been taken away from her possession one by one, that the zenana was searched more than once on the assumption that it contained hidden treasure, that the royal ladyxxxXxxxxxxxx was asked to quit the zenana, and that as she was unwilling to do so the zenana was forcibly entered into in violation of all rules of civility and respect due to a royal lady. The paper asks whether the English people, who profess to excel other nations in civilization and politeness, specially in respect to the fair sex, are justified in subjecting a royal lady to such indignities. The paper remarks in conclusion that acts of this kind would seriously damage the prestige of the British rule.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The SWADESAMITRAN? OF THE 25th March, writes as follows

Sir William Wedderburn and the present famine in India.

Sir William Wedderburn has contributed to the March number of INDIA an article headed the Starving Ryot. The writer says that when a great famine occurs in India, the Government of India bestirs itself and makes an effort to save the lives of those who starve from famine, by starting relief works and opening public kitchens, but when the famine has passed away, the Government lapses into its usual apathy. No endeavour is made to investigate the cause of the periodically recurring famines and seek measures foraverting their occurrence. Thus famine after famine xxxxxxxxxx does occur, and people suffer, starve and die. In the opinion of such competent authorities as Sir W.Wedderburn Government is more or less responsible forthese periodic famines. The Indian ryot has to pay to Government threefourths of the produce of his land in the shape of land assessment and so he is in a chronic state of poverty. He cannot therefore tide over a single year of drought. When suggestions

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are made to Government for improving the condition of the people, Government officers, as Sir W.Wedderburn observes, are unwilling to carry them out. In ordinary years the only care of Government is to extort from the ryot as much money as it can get; but when a famine occurs, it shows a little spasmodic activity and there is an end. The Indian ryot remains as helpless as ever.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1897.

No. 8 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Cretan affair.

2. The SHAMA-UL-AKBAR, of the 26th April, thinks that Greece whose strength is very limited, has commenced hostilities at the instigation of the people of England, and says: "We do not say that the whole of England is inimical ~~of~~ to Turkey and sympathises with her adversaries, but there exists a party in England with Mr.Gladstone as its head which desires the eradication of the Muhammadan empire from Europe. After the commencement of the present insurrection at Crete, a party of the British Parliament under Mr.Gladstone, &c., in sympathising with the Kind of Greece, applauded him for his determination and encouraged the Cretan rebels. By casting a glance at this and at the events which have since occurred, it is clear that the present insurrection has been encouraged by England, and Greece, with the secret help of England, has armed itself against Turkey.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

European officials assaulting police constables.

3. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 17th April, states that two police constables in Madura, whil returning from a shooting excursion, were attacked and robbed of their game by some high European officers, and that the constables thereupon brought a charge ~~agai~~ against the said Europeans. It hears that the accused requested the Inspector-General of Police or his deputy at Madras to instruc

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the Police Superintendent to punish the constables departmentally; that the charge was thereupon withdrawn, and that the constables were departmentally punished. The paper sarcastically remarks that it is the good fortune of the constables to have escaped with a departmental punishment without dismissal from the service.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Natives States and missionaries.

36. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 17th April, writes as follows:-The Rev. Hopkins, of the American Mission, arrived lately at Gurdwal and occupied a vacant house without the permission of its owner. All the attempts of the owner to oust the missionary from the house were in vain. He then complained to the Raja of Gurdwal. He ordered some of his officials to remove the missionary to a travellers' bungalow and to entertain him there sumptuoudly. The missionary whereupon complained to the British Resident that the Raja had treated him badly. The Resident demanded an explanatiom from the Raja, and he, in reply, informed the Resident of the circumstances of the case; but the Resident, not satisfied with the Raja's explanation, warned him that he would be called to account if any complaint of the same sort should be made in future. With reference to the above, the editor remarks that in the same way Christian missionaries in the Nizam's dominio s, in spite of the kind treatment they receive from the Nizam's Government, transgress the limit of propriety while the British Government ~~wiiixadxp~~ officials wink at the deeds of their countrymen. It is hoped that Government will adopt speedy and effectual measures to check these irregularities on the part of missionaries; otherwise public peace will be endangered.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A remark on the difference in the nature of punishment awarded to natives and to Europeans.

41. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 16th April, reports that a native who had been appointed to supply the famine-stricken people with was sentenced to be whipped for having been found guilty of criminal appropriation, whereas a European, who misappropriated a sum of Rs.200 collected on the prtence of raising funds for famine relief, was merely fined. The paper contrasting the two kinds of punishment asks: Is this justice? Is not this a good instance of partiality?

Absence of religious riots in Native States.

46. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 28th April, says that in Hyderabad Hindus have their idols of the sacred serpent very close to the extensive garden belonging to the Prime Minister of the State and are daily going there in large numbers to worship and yet there has not been a single occasion of riot between Hindus and Musalmans. The paper therefore thinks that religious riots are confined only to British India.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

48. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 24th April, commenting upon the ~~sp~~ speech of the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar, who had presided over the ~~xx~~ deliberations of the Provincial Conference, which recently held its sittings at Madras, remarks that it is a sound, sensible and practical one, and that, if Government read it carefully, they will undoubtedly find means to rectify the errors that have been committed by them. The article says that, as the speech under reference is not in consonance with~~x~~ the views and opinions held by Government, it is not likely that it will find favour with them.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1897.

No. 9 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Visit of a Turkish envoy to the Afghan court.

3. Referring to the expect d visit of a Turkish envoy to the Afghan court as announced by an Allahabad telegram, of the 26th April, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 3rd May, says the envoy has been sent with the object of bringing about the unity of all Muhammadan monarchs as there appears no other alternative at the present juncture.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Ranaghat outrage case.

14. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 8th May, severely condemns the policy of the magistrate in the Ranaghat outrage case. While clearly describing in his judgment the outrage committed upon two native women, the magistrate, it regrets to note, sentenced the Europena offender to but one month's imprisonment in consideration of the culprit's youth. The paper believes it to be a patent fact that justice is hard to obtain in cases in which the accused are Europeans. It would fain know in what light and with what patience the European magistrates and judges would have taken it if the same outrage had been committed by a Hindu or a Muhammadan upon a European woman.

III. LEGISLATION.

Desirability of re-electing the Honourable P.Ananda Charlu as a memb r of the Viceregal Council.

33. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st May, is glad to learn that the Madras Mahajana Sabha is concerting measures to present an address to the Honourable P.Ananda Charlu. It says that this gentleman has been for the lasttwo years, at considerable self-sacrifice, rendering yeoman service to his country and has introduced a Bill for the efficient mana-

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gement of Hindu devastanams. The paper wishes that the Madras Legislative Council will again nominate him as member of the Viceregal Council, as it is impossible to choose a better representative.

35. The SASILEKHA, of the 7th May, remarks that the present reforms introduced by the Parliament into the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils are not satisfactory. It suggests that these councils should still further be expanded, adding more members and giving them the right of voting on all the questions discussed. In particular, the Madras Legislative Council might, it says, be so organised as to include a representative from each of the twenty-one districts in the presidency. It observes that the House of Commons in Great Britain consists of 600 representatives though it is a very small kingdom, and that Her Majesty the Queen has no power to spend even a penny without its sanction. Looked at in this view, the councils in India are only a sham and are nominal bodies. His Excellency the Governor convenes meetings of the council according to his will and pleasure, allows only such questions by interpellation as he likes, while the Honourable Members are powerless to increase or curtail even a single item of expenditure. The Parliament, the paper says, must therefore be prayed to introduce the necessary improvements in these respects.

Legislative Councils.

VI? MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 23rd April, writes as follows:- Mr. Dadabai Naoroji questioned the British Civil Service Commissioners whether Indians are eligible to appear for the British Civil Service examination and whether that examination could be held in India. The Commissioners replied that Indians are eligible, but that the examination cannot be held in India, as the successful candidates are to be appointed in the United Kingdom only. The paper observes that one fails to understand the justice

A remark on the question of Simultaneous examination.

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of the course adopted, and remarks that it is for the benefit of Europeans.

46. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 5th May, remarks that, if unfortunately a war should break out with the Russians in India, and the police should be obliged to garrison the various places when the troops are taken away to the frontiers, the people are quite unable to take the place of the police because the people have been rendered quite unfit to bear arms by the suicidal policy of the British Government in refusing the Indians to join volunteer corps.

The desirability of allowing the Indians to become volunteers.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1897.

No. 10 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

4. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, ~~xxxxx~~ of the 17th May, reports on the authority of the MADRAS TIMES, that a learned Hindu, named Venkatakrishtna Nayudu, has forwarded an application through the Turkish Consul at Madras to the Consul-General at Bombay, offering his services as a volunteer against the Greeks and requesting the grant of a passport to proceed to the scene of warfare, and, in applauding the Hindu gentleman for his action, says not a single Muhammadan has up to this time come forward for the purpose, which is a shame.

A Hindu volunteer.

The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 15th May, also applauds the Hindu gentleman, and says that it is a great shame that not a single Muhammadan has yet volunteered his services thus.

7. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 17th May, says that prejudiced Christian nations have hitherto been shamelessly making hundreds of false statements regarding Turkey. They have represented it as the centre of mismanagement and bloodshed and worthy of being effaced from the world, but being unable to do anything for fear

Turkey and Christian nations.

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of a general war they set Greece against Turkey, secretly assuring that country that the European monarchs would aid it with arms, ammunition and volunteers. The Hyde Park meeting is a proof of this. A hundred members of Parliament telegraphed to the King of Greece, congratulating him on his determination to wage war. Greece, with the intention of annexing the Island of Crete and some places on the Turkish frontier, declared war, but the defeats sustained by it have cast a slur on the character of its army, blackened the face of the whole of Europe and convinced every one that Turkey is a powerful empire quite fit to successfully cope with any European power.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

17. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st May, writes as follows:-

Opinion of Mr.Adam on the present assessment.

Mr.Adam made a very good suggestion at the recent Madras Provincial Conference when he advised the land-owners of the presidency to form an association of their own, ascertain actual condition of the agricultural classes and send to England their agents to lay beforethe British Government their wants and grievances. Mr.Adam said that land assessment was very high in the presidency quite as heavy as it, was in the days of the Muhammadan Government the only difference being that what the Mussalman Government did professedly the English Government is doing secretly. Mr-Adam also pointed out that the permanent settlement which obtains in zamindari tracts has not really enriched the zamindars at the expense of Government.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

37. The SWADESAMITRAN OF THE 11TH JULY, further says,

Remarks on the present famine in India.

that, under the British rule, the people of India in ordinary days can afford to have only one meal a day, and in times of famine even for this single meal they have to depend upon charity. The paper says that the authorities neither realise to themselves

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nor believe the actual impoverished cndition of the people how clearly so ever it may be demonstrated to them.

A prayer to the Government of India and the Calcutta Famine Committee to be more generous in the administration of relief to the poor of this presidency.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 13th May, observes that the Government of India has granted only two and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the five lakhs proposed by the Madras Government for making advances to poor ryots, and that the Calcutta Famine Committee has given only two and-a-half lakhs out of the one and-a-half crores received from the British public. The paper says that this contribution is not sufficient to meet the famine demands of this presidency. The paper regrets to observe that it is not likely that the Government of Madras will move strongly in the matter and appeals to the mercy of the Almighty to move the Government of India and the Calcutta Famine Committee to be generous to the poor of this presidency.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Evidence given by Mr.Dadabai Naoroji and others before the Royal Commission.

40. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th May, says that the evidence of Messrs.Wacha, Dadabai Naoroji, and Gokhale, given before the Royal Commission emphasized the growing poverty of the Indians, the extravagance of Government expenditure, and the appointment of Euroepans to posts carrying higher salary in the service. It says that the Euroepan salary budget in India is three times greater than that of Ceylon, Australia, and Canada, and asks, why should Government indulge in such unnecessary expense and oppress the people taxation?

Deprecating the holding of the Congress in London.

49. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 22nd May, in deprecating the holding of the Indian National Congress in London as expensive and useless, makes the following remarks:-If the British Government is constituted of members who have the welfare

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of India at heart, the British Congress Committee and the Congress reports are sufficient in themselves to convince them of the grievances which the people of India are labouring under. A meeting of some hundred or hundred-and-fifty Indians in England cannot possibly effect what the British Congress Committee and the Congress reports could not do. What the congressmen ought to do is to hold meetings even in small towns in India and create a public opinion in the country, and, if we succeed in this and if the British Government realise that the public are dissatisfied with the administration they will readily grant our prayers even though a Congress be not held in England. As long as the British Government rely on the opinion of Anglo-Indians, our cry, however loud, will be merely a cry in the wilderness. It is not because of our being considered incompetent to manage the State affairs or of the Government not being convinced of the reasonableness of the demands of the Congress that we are not given a fiar share in the administration of our country, but because it is opposed to their self-interests. Anyone who knows anything about the policy of the British Government can easily understand that India is not governed for the good of India, and, so long as the administration is conducted on this principle, the agitation by the Indians will not be productive of any good result. When the Indians are in dire distress, the British Government have to go abegging for money to afford them relief and this shows that the financial administration of the country is defective. If the Government had the intention of improving the Indian finances, would they have saddled this country with the cost of the Suakim expedition? Taking into consideration these facts, we are of opinion that it is a folly to believe that our grievances are not redressed as they have not been brought to the notice of the British Parliament.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1897.

No. 11 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 31st May, inserts a translation of the following address sent by the Hindus of Southern India to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, viz:-

Hindu address to the Sultan

"To

His Imperial Majesty The Sultan Of Turkey.

May IT PLEASE YOUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,--We, the Hindus of Southern India, humbly crave permission to approach Your Imperial Majesty with words of heartfelt congratulation on the splendid success that has attended the Turkish arms in the ever exciting Turko-Greek war, Ever since its commencement we have been watching with no ordinary degree of interest the progress of the war, and day after day have we been gladdened by the highly cheering telegraphic summary of the events of the war. It is further highly gratifying to us to note the humanity which Your Majesty's army showed to the inhabitants of the subjugated country, and in our humble opinion this conduct of Your Majesty's soldiers, and more particularly of your distinguished generals, deserves the admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. We all earnestly hope and pray that before many days have elapsed the war will be brought to a successful termination and that Your Imperial Majesty will be able to dictate your own terms of peace, and that the Greeks will profit by the lesson that Your Most Gracious Majesty has taught them--never again to measure their strength with men immeasurably superior to them, as the events of the war and the conduct of responsible statesmen in Greece have conclusively proved beyond any room for cavilling or discussion.

We further humbly beg to send herewith a copy of the HINDU of the 14th instant, and we earnestly pray Your Imperial Majesty to be graciously pleased to go through the leader "Greek and Turkish Armies" VERY CAREFULLY, especially the latter portion of

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it which relates to the reforms to be carried out in Your Imperial Majesty's Dominions. It may be added that the HINDU is a most thoughtful and moderate journal and that its opinions are entitled to considerable weight and much respect. It will give us untold happiness to hear that the very moderate and necessary reforms suggested in the journal have been literally carried out.

In conclusion, we ever pray that YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY may enjoy sound health and long life, and that Your Dominions may be ever advancing.

We humbly beg to remain,
Your Imperial Majesty's sincere well-wishers

MADRAS, 24th MAY 1897. THE HINDUS OF SOUTHERN INDIA".

The editor requests Muhammadans to note the sympathy and the good wishes evinced by the Hindus at this time, and to abstain in future from any action which may tend to create ill-feeling between the two communities in India.

Rejoicing in Madras on account of the recent Turkish victory over the Greeks.

4. In reporting that on the night of the 31st May all the mosques and bazaars, &c., in Madras were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the recent Turksish victory, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 7th June, remarks that when this news reaches the Sultan His Majesty will understand that even the loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen do not hesitate to express their good-wishes towards him in consequence of the religious connection they have with him.

(j). Salt and Abkari.

The action of Government in the disposal of a case against a European Salt Officer.

18. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 24th May, requests Government to place at the disposal of the press all the papers connected with the proceedings which passed between Government and a European Salt officer in the settlement of a sum to be lodged by him in the bank for the maintenance of the widow of salt peaon whos is alleged to have been drowned in

his attempt to obey his master's command to fetch a bird which was floating in a certain tank after it had been shot by the said Salt officer. The paper says that when a question was asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar as to whether Government had any intention of makinginquiry into that case, Government gave an answer in the negative and yet proceeded with the inquiry secretly. The paper is at a loss to know why Government has adopted a course which creates a misgiving in men's minds. The paper requests the Hon'ble Member to move the same question again, and if it is not properly answered, to move the British Parliament to do the needful.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comment on the reply of Lord George Hamilton regarding salt-tax.

434. A correspondent to the NILALOCHANI, of the 24th May, says that the people of India have been loudly representing for the last ten years, through newspapers and meetings like the Congress, the endless sufferings they undergo by the heavy salt-tax, and, nevertheless, Lord George Hamilton replied, to a question ~~that the people of India~~ put by Sir William Wedderburn on the subject, that he does not think that the people of India wish for a reductionof the salt-tax. The paper remarks that even a child would laugh at such ignorance.

<u>For the Fortnight ending the 30th June 1897.</u>

<u>No. 12 of 1897.</u>

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

An address to the Sultan of Turkey by certain Hindu gentlemen of Madras.

1. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st June, last, has the following occasional note:-"Some not-over-wise Hindu gentlemen of Madras lately made up their minds to send an address to the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him upon the success that has attended the Turkish arms in the war with the Greeks. We really cannot make out the reasons that

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induced these gentlemen to poke their nose ~~cannot make out the~~ xxxxxx into a matter which does not concern them as Hindus, in the least, though of course it must be very interesting and gratifying to the Muhammadans to see the Crescent successful and the Cross beaten. The idea of sending addresses to all and sundry is being really overdone, and they are voted and sent off on many occasions unnecessarily."

The Sultan and the British Government.

4. The ALHAMI, of the 13th June, concerning the alleged ill-feeling between the British Government and the Sultan, says that the British Government has become inimical to Turkey from the latter part of the year 1894 as the Sultan did not side with the British Government against the Khedive. The British Government tried to set the whole of Europe against the Sultan and to atir up the Christian subjects xxxxxxxxxxx of His Majesty against him.

Help to the oppressed xxxxxx Cretans of Turkey.

6. The following important extracts from the JAMIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 12th and 19th June, x are given in full:-"Oh! Muhammadans! Oh beloved creatures of God! Come quickly. This is the time to earn (a reward). For God's sake help your go-religionists and God will help you. By the help of God you will, if God be willing, become so powerful that no one will be able to resist you, and your enemies and antagonists will be disgraced and put to death. Our own guide has said that as long as any creature helps his Muslim brother, God will help him. This being the order of our Lord and commandment of our guide, why should we loiter?

IV. NATIVE STATES.

xxAn open letter to Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore showing the necessity of employing natives of Mysore more largely in the State

30. The SURIODAYA, of the 25th June, has the following:-

"To Her Highness the Maharani Regent Mysore.

"Humble memorial of the undersigned".

"We are fortunate in having your Highness as Queen Regent, as your Highness takes maternal

care of Your Highness' subjects. No one knows what would have become of us if the Diwan were all-powerful. Your Highness' rule is very beneficial to your Highness' subjects. The Madrasees being envious of this make different suggestions. Some of the Madras papers go to the extreme and even suggest that it would have been better if the Diwan had been made all-powerful.

"If the Mysoreans were ever to be left in the bkackground, and if the Madrasees were to be xbrought in for all the highest officesx in the State, no Mysorean will ever be competent to look after the management of the State, and it would become a matter of necessity ever to look to foreigners, who will after the term of their offices pack off with whatsoever they can manage to get from the State coffers in the shape of salary or otherwise, this rendering the State poorer. On the other hand, if the natives were trained to perform the functions of the council, gradually, they will be competent to lend a helping hand to the working of the government.

"The late Maharajah rather at the close of his administration became aware of this and with a patriotic impulse tried to better the position of his own subjects to the exclusion of the foreigners. We trust that your Highness will also follow in his footsteps and employ Mysoreans alone to all the offices of the State, by which means the wealth of the State will remain within the State. In some of the Mahratta States of Northern India the same practice prevails. We hope that your Highness will also do likewise."

Emigration and famine.

35. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 12th June, referring to the two articles published in the LONDON TIMES EX on the subject of the periodical recurrence of famine in India, suggests that emigration more regular and systematic than it is now may prove a permanent preventive of famines, and says that the State should afford material aid by special legislative measures. It says that although the Government of India is doing all it can

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to facilitate emigration by the Indian peasants, the Governments of some of the colonies have put obstacles in the way. In the Mauritius, for instance, a prosperous Indian emigrant may not become a purchaser and possessor of land. In South Africa, at Natal the laws are cruel and silly. An Indian emigrant may not walk out of his house after dark, and when he walks out in daylight he is not allowed to walk in the middle of the road (!) but must keep to the side of it, and as in the Mauritius he is prohibited from becoming proprietor of land in the colony. These legal restrictions are tantamount to deliberate insults and intentional tyranny which must prevent a number of Indians from taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the Government of India- The Indian emigrants of Natal have addressed a memorial to the Right Hon'ble Mr.J.Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, on these very points. The editor therefore says that the time for active measures on the part of British Government has long come and they should not be delayed any longer.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A complaint that the Famine Relief Fund is not utilised for the purpose for which it was intended.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 15th June, regrets that the money collected from all parts of the world for charity for relieving the starving poor of India, is squandered away in a manner not contemplated by the donors thereof. The paper says, on the basis of the statements made by the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, that seventeen European superintendents of famine relief are paid Rs.6,600 a month in the province of Behar, and condemns the payment as an unjust waste of charity fund. The paper asks--Can they not get men who would work for much less, or even render service GRATIS? and why should they all be Europeans? There was a secrecy in the way in which the appointments were made, the public having had no intimation that such a costly staff was going to be entertained. The paper urges the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to

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to make due inquiry into the matter.

39. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th June, observes that, when it was pointed out before the Welby Commission that the Government of India was lavishing its revenues on the maintenance of a large army and the upkeep of a lunatic asylum in London, the Secretary of State for India replied that the army was necessary for averting the danger of a foreign invasion and that the lunatic asylum was established by the old East India Company. The paper remarks that a large army would be unnecessary if Government would secure the good-will, and sympathy of the people of India, and that there is no necessity for continuing a useless institution simply because it was established by the East India Company.

Comment on the reply of Lord George Hamilton regarding the maintenance of a large army and a lunatic asylum in London.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th July 1897.

No. 13 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

6. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th July, ~~inserts a portion of a translation of a lengthy lec-~~ mentions, on the authority of its correspondents, that the Muhammadans of alleppey held a thanksgiving ceremony, brilliantly illuminated their houses and fed the poor.

Thanksgiving ceremonies ~~by~~ for the victory gained by the Turkish forces over the Greeks, held in Alleppey and Mandalay.

7. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th July, on the authority of a correspondent, states that, on the 28th June, after the Friday prayers, Janab Moulavi Abdul Majid Khan Sahib, headmaster of the Muhammadan school, Vaniyambadi, delivered a lecture in the mosque in Govindpore, in which he gave an account of the distressed condition of the innocent Muhammadans of Crete in consequence of the alleged atrocities perpetrated on them by Christians. After the lecture a subscription

Opening of a subscription list in Vaniyambadi for the benefit of the Muhammadans.

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list was opened and many gentlemen present subscribed.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

High rate of settlement in the district of Tanjore.

18. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 20th June, observes that, owing to the high rates of the new settlement in the district of Tanjore, ryots are often unable to meet the Government demand for the payment of kist and their lands therefore are being distrained and sold at public auction. It says that in an auction in Tanjore taluk, Government was willing to sell 16 acres of land for 14 annas; but no one was forthcoming to purchase it, as people are convinced that investment in lands in these days of high settlement is unprofitable. Government had therefore no other alternative than to bid themselves for the 16 acres of land in question.

(k) General.

The alleged creation of ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans.

27. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th July, mentions with great regret that the "Aryans" of Muradaba[d] creating ill-feelings betweent the Hindus and Muhammadans of India by wounding the religions feelings of the latter. The editor, in this connection, says that the book styled "The Doctrines of Islam" by Lala Kurparam Shurmajhungranavy has been the main cause of this complaint.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A few suggestions regarding Legislative Councils.

42. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st July, makes the following suggestions for improving the administration of India:-

(1) The Legislative Councils in India should not pass measures nor sanction expenses, which are very much against the wish of the non-official members.

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(2) The number of non-official members in a Council should be double that of official mambers.

(3) The non-official members of the Legislative Coun cils in India should form a council of their own and should each of them send a representative to Parliament.

(4) The Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished.

(5) A commission should be nominated to inquire into the actual affairs in India once in three years and submit its report to Parliament and Imperial Government. This commission should hold its sittings in India only.

Coercing emigration.

44. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 30th June, states that Muniswamim Raju, of the Madras emigration Depoxt, and five of his men were convicted of coercing certain mofussâlities for emigration purposes and fined Rs.20and 15, and remarks that the punishment is altogether inadequate considering the gravity of the crime. It suspects that the said Muniswami Raju and his men must have ere thatcoerced or enticed away a large number of men in the same manner, and that many instances of the same unlawful procedure might be discovered if attention were directed to its detection. It suggests that the Police Commissioner may be required to inspect the emigrants before embarkation so as to ascertain how many of them are willing and how many unwilling to emigrate.

Sedition to India.

49. A leading article in the Mysore VRITTANTA BODHINI of the 3rd July "on seditious in India" runs thus. "The murderous outrage made in Poona on Mr.W.Rand and Liutenant Ayerst, is another of the not infrequent incidents which show that the temper of the Hindu and Mohemmedan people of India isnot so staunchly loyal and peaceful towards Her Majesty's government as it has in recent years been the fashion to assert. It shows that seditious feelings towards the British government have begun to display themselves only by open acts of violence as in this incident at Poona.

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The fact is an attack on Mr.Rand a representative of the government but the intent and object of it was the government itself. These are not merely matters of personal revenge on those officers but involve a political significance which the British government of India do not seem to rightly understand or duly appreciate. The meaning of the deed was simply political. It seems to say to Her Majesty's British Government in India "you have given us full liberty to speech and written expression of our thoughts and feelings through a free press and the privilege of public gatherings, at which we may speak our minds art, we say then that we dislike yourrule in which we are under subjection. We shall therefore not hesitate to give expression to our disregard of the xxxx Queens government in our country both by speech and action and also by the utterances of a free press which you, with foolish generosity have granted to us". It is a singular fact that the vernacular press of the country has said nothing good bad or indifferent on this sorrowful occurence in poona but has maintained or significant silence, which is equivalent to encouragement of such fould deeds by the people against the prestige and authority of the British government in India. That Government must therefore accept the unwelcome but palpable truth that, amidst all the outward calm, the British empire in India has hidden elements of seditious and revolt amongst its various subject races and this must always be so in any Government whatsoever in the world--the conquered will always be fretting and chaffing against the chain of the conquerors.

50. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 30th June, remarks thus:While people are suffering from famine in the north, and everyone who has a heart to feel for the sufferers has contributed his mite towards the famine fund, it is a matter for regret that so much as Rs.700 amonth each should be paid out of that fund to several Europeans should eat away the bread that has been obtained by begging for the starving millions? Is famine in India a matter of rejoicing to Europeans as the Jubilee is?

Waste of Charitable famine fund on European employes.

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51. The SURIODAYA, of the 2nd July, has a leading article to the following effect:-Everybody knows how a charitable fund for the relief of sufferers from famine has been raised. From every town and village the rich and poor alike have been induced by tales of woe to contribute towards the fund in the hope that every pie they paid would go to relieve some starving wretch.

Waste of the charitable famine fund.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to expect that the charitable contributed by us should be carefully spent so that not a pie of it may be wasted. But we find that in Bengal seventeen unemployed Europeans have been appointed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of famine relief operations, viz.:-

Shahabad	Two District Superintendents on Rs 200 each
Saran	One District Superintendent " " 200
Champaram	Four District Superintendents on Rs. 600 each and One District Superintendent on Rs. 300
Mozufarpore	Four District Superintendents on Rs. 300 each One District Superintendents on Rs.200
Durbhanga	Two District Superintendents on Rs. 300 each and Four District Superintendents on Rs,200 each.

In addition to these salaries they are paid a hundred rupees each as horse allowance. Thus Rs.6,600 are spent monthly. This amount would suffice to feed 3,000 people in a month or to feed and clothe 2,000 people. These Europeans are not residents of India or known as respectable. How can they be expected to distribute relief impartially? Why should not the work have been entrusted to some respectable Indian gentlemen? It is such waste that destroys the confidence of the people.

In short why do people pinch themselves and pay their taxes in times of prosperity? Is it not in thehope that they swould be protected in times of difficulty? It is, therefore, the duty of Government to protect the lives of the people in times of famine. What shoudd we say of those who waste the money eollected for famine relief from the people on their own kith and kin? Is this not calculated to disgust those who have already paid and prevent those who may wish to pay hereafter?

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54. The MYSORE VIRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 10th July, says in a leading article:-From the long accounts of the Calcutta riots, it is evident that certain Mussalmans of Calcutta intend to act in a spirit of revolt and rebellion against the constituted authority of the British Government, and what seemed at first merely a racial question between Hindus and Muhammadans has now been converted into a serious mutiny in which they defy the British Government. Although the pretended cause is a piece of land, yet it seems to us that the Muhammadans in every part of the world are elated with the circumstance that they have defeated and humbled the Greeks and want to show that they are a power in the land.

The riots in Calcatta

59. A leader in the KERALA PATRIKA, of the 10th July, referring to the Poona outrage remarks, to the following effect:-The opinion of the Anglo-Indian papers is that this dastardly crime was caused by the appearance of seditious articles in the native newspapers and this view is amply supported by the speech of the Poona District Magistrate. Our opinion is that the speech of the Poona Magistrate echoing the sentiments of the Anglo-Indians is not only out of place but has also transgressed the limits of moderation. Such a forward action on the part of a Government servant is high injudicious and unsatisfactory. Except in times when the people act contrary to the order of Government, the appointment of such a costly punitive police as has been proposed to be established at Poona is absolutely unjust and unreasonable. It is a matter for regret that the Government does not consider that in implicating the whole population of the town in an outrage committed by a few insensible and cowardly men and levying an unjust tax from them as a fine its own action is calculated to shake the confidence of the people in Government. The Government may, perhaps, think that the people will be cowed by such threats, but it is idle to suppose that honest and respectable people will countenance the action of Government though they may not be prompted to act in opposition. These two actions of Government are hasty, unjust, partial and ill-considered. The miscreants may not, in our opinion

Poona Outrage.

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be detected without the co-operation of the natives, and this co-operation is not likely to be heartily rendered by the natives andxthis if Government persists, on these inconsiderate acts. The real enemies of the British Government are to be found among the inconsiderate officials and the Anglo-Indian journalists that play second fiddle to them and not among the vernacular press.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st July 1897.

No. 14 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Refuting the statement of Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan that the Sultan is not the Khalif of Islam, etc.

6. The ALHAMI, of the 11th July, states that Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan in the ALIGHUR INSTITUTE GAZETTE says that to (1) Muhammadans, who are the subjects of Government, should not have been celebrated the Sultan's victory, (2) the Sultan is not Khalif of Islam, and (3) the victory gained by the Thaxx Turks is not a religious triumph. In refuting the above statement the editor remarks that the flattery of Sir Saiyid is viewed with scorn. The celebration of the Turkish victory is not contrary to any regulation of Government, but it may be unpalatable to those bigoted people in England who incited the Greeks to disastrous warfare. The victory was celebrated by Muhammadans for the following reasons, viz., (1) their forefathers entered India with the aid of the Turks and ruled there for many centuries, (2) they and the Turks are co-religionists and(3) the Sultan is the d efender of all sects of Islam and the protector of their religious places--Mecca and Medina. The people of England though they have no such connection with Greece, yet sacrificed their lives to help her. Will the Muhammadans of India like to remain subjects of the British Government, if Christians cann ot become subjects of the Sultan as, it is alleged, was said by Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in connection with theevacuation of Thessaly? The people of England showed sympathy with the Armenians, Cretans and Greeks, and thus taught us to sympathise with, and show our love to, the Sultan and the Turks. In religious matters Government can do nothing

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and nobody can obey Government in this respect. If any man says that he does, he endeavours to deceive an undeceived Government. The Sultan is the Khalif of Muhammadans and Sir Saiyid will not agree to this proposition because he is the pupil of Mr.Gladstone, who is the foe of the Sultan. The editor in conclusion says that if Christians conquer Muhammadan territories destroy their houses, shoot down their innocent children, offer indignity to their mosques, violate the chastity of their women and convert them into slaves, Muhammadans can never be passive spectators. It is their religious duty to resist and help those who resist, those slain in such a war will obtain the kingdom of both worlds. What have the Christians of Crete not done to the Muhammadans of the Island? A war against the former is a religious war, and true Muhammadans will never shrink though Government may be displeased with their action.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Calcutta riot.

41. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 8th July, observes that the demolition of the so-called musjid could not be only cause which led the Muhammadans of Calcutta against the Europeans of the place; the disparaging utterances of the British and Anglo-Indians press against the Sultan of Turkey, who is held by the Muhammadans in great veneration, must have wounded their feelings and irritated them against Europeans.

Calcutta riot and Poona murder being the outcome of the preachings of the congress.

42. The PARIYAN, of the 10th July, writes as follows:-While the people of India are enjoying the great blessings conferred by the British Government, not the least of them being the equality of all castes, the congress id doing great mischief by preaching to the people about imaginary wrongs, and creating intheir minds a feeling of hostility towards Europeans. The Poona murders and the Calcutta riots are the outcome of the mischief that is being wrought by the congress party.

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43. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th July, regxxkards the order passed by the Bombay Government, ~~not the least of them being~~ touching the murders at Poona, as unjust.

The order of Bombay Government in connection with the Poona murders criticised.

It says that it is not pxxxik desirable that the whole population of Poona should be made to suffer on account of the mischief of some wicked men. Thepaper observes that the Hindus are a meek, gentle and loyal people who can be easily governed bykind treatment.

45. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 11th Ix July, writes as follows:- A Government ought not to distrust its subjects. The rulers

Observations regarding the murders in Poona.

and the ruled should be in harmony. When such good feeling exists a country is safe against foreign invasions. A house divided against itself goes to ruin. If there should be no sympathy in India between the natives and Englishmen, it would open the door for the Russians. In Poona some ruffians must have murdered Mr.Rand. But it is pxx not proper for Government to puhish all the people of Poona or gag the vernacular press for the wrong done by some individual. The murder of Mr. Rand all people must be sorry for. But it behoves the authorities examine the cause or the motive for the deed. It must be because of the severity with which the plague rules were enforced by Mr.Rand in Poona. The inhabitants of Poona disliked him for his severity. Soldiers were allowed to go into the inmost recesses of native houses, drag from their homes even people who did not suffer from the plague and to show no consideration for the feelings of the fair sex. The newspapers of poona loudly complained against the wanton doing of the soldiery. Why did not Government abate the severity of the plague rules? If people had been pacified the death of Mr.Rand would never have taken place. The deed must have been done by some one whose feeling had been enraged against Mr.Rand. What could bx the people in general do for it? Again why charge the Brahmins alone of Poona? The Mussalmans of Poona must have suffered as much, if not more, because of the examination of their gosha women. Elsewhere the

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Mussalmans petitioned t o Government for a modification of the plague rules and their prayer was granted. If the same wise course had been adopted kin Poona the present troubles wouldnot have arisen. But it is not just that Government should punish the whole population of a town.

Advisability of nominating a commission to inquire into the charges framed by the Poona people.

47. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th July, suggests the appointment of a commission consisting of Europeans and natives, unconnected with Bombay Government for inquiring into the grievances of the Poona people. Lord Sandhurst's telegrams to the Secretary of State for India denying the truth of the allegations made by Professor Gokhale ax indicate a mind prejudiced by a foregone conclusion.

The punishment of the Poona people.

51. The SURYODAYA, of the 16th July, after saying that there could be no doubt that the murders took place in consequence of of the irritation causedby the plague regulations, and condemning those who took the law into their own hands, remarks that the Government of Bombay was too hasty in imposing a punitive police force on the whole of the people, on the theory that the murders were committed at the instigation of the people generally, for which there is absolutely no evidence. This will cause much dis-content and the people will become sullen. It will certainly not tend to make them more loyal, more contented, more happy. Just the opposite will be the case and the Government of Bombay will have itself to thank for whatever may happen. It had the sympathy of the people with it, but the tyrannical manner in which it has behaved is likely to destroy any feeling of the kind, and create something just the opposite. The order should be at onee recinded, for it will be certain towork much harm.

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54. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 17th July, says that the proposal to gag the native press is uncalled for. The native press is more loyal to the British Government than the English press, because the people know that they cannot be happier under any other Government. If the Gagging Act be revived it would show the weakness of the Government, and make the people think that the Government is afraid of their actions being criticised.

Gagging of the press.

56. The KERALA PATRIKA, of the 17th July, has also a leader on the Poona tragedy in which the imposition of the punitive police by the Government is said to be a hasty and ill-considered act. The article is one which is more or less culled from the native English newspapers which have dwelt upon the subject and which criticise the action of the Bombay Government.

The Poona tragedy.

57. A leader in the MALAYALA MANORAMA, of the 19th July, referring to the plague operations which resulted in the murders of Mr.Rand and Liutenant Ayerst, says that Mr.Rand, in his enthusiasm for stamping out the plague in Poona, may have paid little heed to the representations made by the people regarding the iniquities of the soldiers who were conducting the searches and the Government also, out of its regard for Mr.Rand, may have abstained from taking notice of the memorial which was submitted by the Poona people. This apathy of the authorities may have enraged the aggrieved party and some of the vernacular editors of Poona may therefore have lost their heads and written highly objectionable articles calculated to excite the people; and one or more persons who were victims to the tyranny of the soldiers or some ruffians instigated by them may have wreaked vengeance on Mr.Rand by shooting him. Under the circumstances it is a pity that the Bombay Government and the Anglo-Indian papers which sing its praise should be so inconsiderate and one-sided as to hold that the whole population of Poona should pay the cost of the punitive police, and that an enactment should be passed to repress the vernacular press on the

Comments on the Poona tragedy

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presumption that the murders were due to the conspiracy of the whole people of Poona and that they were incited to do this crime by the seiditous writings in thevernacular papers. It is hoped that the British Gmxx Cabinet and the Parliament will intervene and prevent such iniquitous proposals being given effect to.

The KERALA PATRIKA, referring to the Poona affairs, says that the reluctance on the part of the rulers to give effect to the pledges given By Her Majesty in the Proclamation of 1858, when the administration of India was transferred to the Crown, is not only due to their selfishness but also to their want of confidence in the pix people. The rulers do not relish the idea of the educated Hindus demanding, as a matter of right, the privileges for which they are qualified, and they are therefore even prepared to act in violation mxf of the pledges instead of fulfilling them. The fees levied in colleges and schools are said tobe prohibitory and the object of the rulers in doing this is to make higher education less accessible to the Indians. Sufficient encouragement is not afforded by Government to the growth of indigenous industries and commerce, etc., and the imposition of various taxes and duties has greatly paralysed such industries. The exclusion of natives from the higher offices in the civil and military expenditures and by the employment of a large mxk number of educated natives instead of Englishmen, the poverty of the country and the disarmament of the people, etc., are all bitterly complained of. The article, while disapproving of the Poona punitive police and the repression of the vernacular press, remarks that this invidious and unjust treatment of the Indians, who are second to none in them. The opinion is expressed that however cruel and tyrannous a king may be it is not in the nature of the Hindus as it is in that of the Englishmen, to attakk him, and the shocking murder of King Charles I. mfxthm is cited as an instance in point; while it is said that it is impossible to show that a similar occurrence has takenplace in India. If a country is governed without mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled there will not be satisfaction to either. The artidle therefore hopes that the Government will give effect to the proclamation above

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referred to at least in part though not wholly, and adopt such other measures as are conducive to the welfare of the people mf without looking upon them with distrust.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1897.

No. 15 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Mr.Gladstone and the Sultan.

6. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 31st July, has an article headed "The Mischief-making Premier" to the following effect:-The old and decrepit Mr.Gladstone has fallen into his dotage. He and his followers have become blind to reason, as thei ears are full and malicious statements made by calumniators and revolutionary parties against the Turkish Government. The editor here inserts translation of a letter of Mr.Gladstone, dated 17th May 1897, alleged to have been written to a home paper about the proposal of the Sultan to send a representative to be present at the Diamond Jubilee. Mr.Gladstone expresses a desire that the representative of "the great assassin" should be treated in England according to his deserts. This letter, the editor says, called upon the roughs of London to disgrace and ill-treat the representative of the Sultan on the Jubilee day, and accordingly they have girded up their loins, and Munir Pasha could not be present at the celebration. By such an act on the part of Mr.Gladstone the honour of Christendom has been sullied. The editor hopes the British Government will suitably punish Mr.Gladstone.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Disturbances in Poona. The arrest of Hon'ble Mr.Tilak. Is he to be made a scapegoat of?

32. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th July, writes as follows:- Ever since the time of the murders in Poona, the Government of India has been exerting its best to check the Vernacular press. The Anglo-Indian newspapers set up a cry that the KESARI, a paper published in Poona, was the first cause

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of those murders and that its editor should be punished. The Government of Bombay was also of the same opinion. Hon'ble Mr.Tilak was arrested under warrant at Poona by the Bombay Police on Tuesday last at 10 o'clock in the night; and it has been resolved to place him under trial. He was not let on bail on that night. The offence with which he is charged is under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The Government of Bombay has now dared to do many bold acts. Because some journals in England expressed their opinion in favour of curbing the Vernacular Press of India, the Government of Bombay has been emboldened to act in this manner. It will bring but evil repute to the Governor of Bombay when such inglorious acts are done.

Calcutta riot.

38. The ALHAMI, of the 25th July, comments upon the recent riots and says that it is understood that the Maharaja Jotundra Mohan placed the land, on which the demolished mosque stood, entirely at the disposal of Government, but that the Government prevented him from giving possession thereof to Muhammadans. The editor observes that, if this is correct, the action of Government is incomprehensible. The grant of the land to the Muhammadans would not only have removed the ill-f eelings existingbetween them and the Hindus, but also would have proved that the Government was not prejudiced in the matter.

The fidelity of the Muhammadans towards the British Government.

39. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 29th July, in a leader headed "The Fidelity of Muhammadans," says it is natural with Muhammadans to obey their ruler for the time being and the law. They have inherited this quality from their Arabian forefathers and it will abide with them for ever. A reference to their past history will show that they have not only obyed Muslim but also -non-Muslim rulers. They are religiously ordained to be loyal and faithful to their rulers of whatever nationality they may be. During the great Indian Mutiny the rebels behaved in a most barbarous manner towards their

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rulers, whereas hundreds of leading Muhammadans saved the lives of many European gentlemen, ladies and children. During this c critical time the Hyderabad State not only helped the Government in the suppression of the mutiny but also protected the British Raj until the arrival of British regiments from home. This act on the part of the State is still remembered with gratitude by many a British statesman. These are many present instances of Muhammadansxxgetxgreatlyxexcitedxwhenxtheir loyalty in India, amongst these the chief is that they have not joined the Congress. The editor fruther observes that Muhammadans get greatly excited when their religious ceremonies are interfered with, but are easily pacified when their grievances are redressed. The British Government may place complete reliance on their loyalty and should attend to their wants and grievances.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The zamindar of Bodinayakkanur's orders in respect of the Parayas of the place.

54. The PARAYAN, of the 24th july, publishes a correspondence from Bodinayakkanur, in the district of Madura, which is to the following effect:-That, under the orders of the zemindar of Bodinayakkanur, Kamanan Servai and the headman castes, there was a general meeting of the people of eighteen villages around, when it was agreed that, under the rule of the white Paraya (i.e. Englishmen) the black Paraya had grown insolent and claimed equality with the higher castes and that, inasmuch as that rule would soon come to an end, they, the various castes assembled, would have the Parayas serve under them as before; and the Parayas present were asked if they were willing to do so. When they expressed their unwillingness to serve, the zemindar and others resolved that no one in the eighteen villages should give any work to any Paraya, that no articles should be sold to them in the Bazaar, and that none should even speak to a Paraya. If any ryot or cultivator should violate the said injunctions, he would be subjected to severe penalties.

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56. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th July, deprecating the attempt of Government to suppr the Vernacular press of India, concludes as follows:-"By means of the Vernacular press, the ignorance of the people is being gradually removed, and if at this time the publication of vernacular ~~press~~ papers shoudd be stopped, it would be an evil time indeed for Government. If these papers should cease to exist, every falsehood might obtain currency among the people and throw them into fright. Therefore it behoves Government not to pass any law interfering with the Vernacular press."

Deprecatory attempt of Government to suppress the Vernacular press of India.

64. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th August, remarks as follows on the action of the Bombay Government in deporting the two Sirdars of Poona without trial:-

The Bombay Government and the ~~adoption~~ deportation of the Sirdars of Poona.

The two sirdars were not arrested under any warrant of a magistrate The Bombay Government framed no charges against them. The Governor of Bombay arrested them under the powers said to be vested in him under a Regulation of 1827. It was only in 1858 that the Government of India was transferred to the Crown. The action of the Bombay Government in picking up a regulation passed in the time of the East India Company and giving it an application now is arbitrary. Until now, nobody was even aware of the existence of such a law. When such a law is in force, there is no room for us to be proud of the privileges we enjoy. What is the use of the trial by jury? What good can High Courts do? Of what use are Legislative Councils to us? Englishmen living in England will simply laugh at the existence of the law in question. It is the duty of a Government not to commit any man to prison without giving him the benefit of a trial. The action of the Bombay Government regarding the Sirdars will reflect much discredit on English administration in India. We should hold meetings all over the country and pray to the British Parliament to repeal the old enactment.

The attempt of the Government of India to discredit the Indians.

65. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th August, commenting upon the agitation of Anglo-Indians regarding the supposed existence of seditious feeling in India, remarks that the motive which prompts the agitation may be to prevent all reduction of expenditure in India and deprive it of the benefits that may result from the Welby Commission; for, says the paper, if British Parliament should believe in the existence of disaffection in India, it would not think of reducing the Indian military expenditure.

Remarks on Mr.Tilak's trial.

66. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th August, says that it is from the High Courts people can hope for impartial justice. The appeals preferred to them against the decisions of the lower courts in the Salem riots' case, the Chingleput scandal case, and the BHANGABASI case are quoted as instances of the impartial administration of justice. The paper observes that there is no cause for anxiety in Mr.Tilak's case, as he is to be tried by the Bombay High Court, and that it is incumbent on the people to help him with money in order to enable him to engage the services of a competent barrister.

The case against the Hon'ble Mr.Tilak.

68. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 8th August, explaining at length the charge against Mr.Tilak, concludes as follows:-We hope that, by the blessing of God, the anger of the Bombay Government will be allayed, that the High Court will be just, and that the stain cast upon Mr.Tilak will be removed.

Remarks on the expenditure of the Government of India.

69. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th August, writes as follows on the expenditure of the Government of India:-The several Provincial Governments of India are obliged to contribute a considerable portion of their income to the Imperial Exchequer. The Government of India spends all its money on expensive wars. The wants of the people in the various Presidencies and Provinces are not attended to. At the last Budget meeting of the Imperial

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Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal complained that the fraction of the Provincial revenues which he was allowed to retain for the improvement of his Presidency was utterly inadequate, and that he was therefore unable to improve the condition of the people of his Province. The same view of the situation was expressed by His Excellency Lord Havelock at the last Budget meetingx of the Madras Legislative Council. The Secretary of State for India has announced to the British Parliament that some changes in this direction are under the consideration of the Government of India. We have yet to learn what they may be. The Madras Government has taken no steps to improve the irrigation of the Presidency, notwithstanding the increase of land-tax year after year. The pay of the over-worked taluk establishment in the Presidency has not been raised. Provincial Governments will be powerless to do any good to the population committed to their care, so long as the Imperial Government is allowed to monopolise all their revenues. We think that Provincial Governments should be empowered to retain three-fourths of their income for the benefit of their Provinces and to contribute only a fourth to the Imperial Exchequer. This will tend to a reduction in the expenditure of the Government of India on wars, useless hill roads and the like. It is only when the non-official members of Legislative Councils have a voice on questions of expenditure, that the extravagance of the Indian Government will be checked.

Some suggestions to the congress associations in India

79. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th August, after briefly noticing the benefits of the congress agitation in India, makes the following suggestions to the Indian congress associations:- Arrangements should be made to keep Englishmen in England informed of the grievances of India from time to time. The London congress committee should be financially strengthened and representatives sent there from India to explain to Englishmen the difficulties of the Indians. Subscriptions should be raised in the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and the

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money so collected should be utilised for sending weekly telegrams to English newspapers regarding the state of affairs in India. Meetings should be held all over the country and the masses enlightened on the benefit of discussing public questions.

75. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 12th August, thinks it desirable to have a press association in India, and regrets that Government should treat the vernacular papers with contempt, forgetting that it would be but strengthening itself by supporting the Vernacular press.

A press association.

76. The SASILEKHA, of the 30th July, referring in general to the English journalists who have repeatedly asserted that the Poona murders were attributable to the KESARI conducted by Mr.Tilak and demanded its suppression, says they make noice incessantly like jackals on the burial-ground and the Bombay Government has adopted their opinions. It asks why the remarks of Mr.Tilak in the KESARI could not be construed by Government as a fair criticism on its acts, and says that the Government of Bombay has grown headstrong ~~mnxitx~~ and begun to intimidate the people. No journalist in India has ever been convicted of an offence under this section (124-A) of the Indian Penal Code. The Government of Bombay thought of this course (charging editors with sedition) as the English journalists had expressed themselves that the liberty conceded to the Vernacular press should be withdrawn. It opines that the reputation of the Governor of Bombay and his Councillors is prejudicially affected by such disgraceful measures.

Poona affairs.

The RAJAYOGI, of the 19th July, writes thus (in English) "For the sake of one or two ~~disle-"For-the-sake-of-one-or-two~~ disloyal citizens that the whole municipality should be burdened with the heavy taxation reflects seriously on the Bombay Government. It is quite unjust that a heavy punishment should be inflicted on the city of Poona. We cannot realise any circumstances that create at least a strong presumption that the citizens of

Poona should be disloyal to the British rule. Hence we are constrained to say that a strong feeling of revenge is at the bottom and the punishment bmkxakxaxcrmekxinxthe devised for the people by the Government is not only unjustified but also cruel in the highest degree. On the other hand, the heart-burning of the people for the undue hatred on thepart of the administrators against the guilty and the innocent alike will be too great to mend amatters afterwards. This is the time for the rulers to be dispassionate and show true spirit of statesmanship more calmly.

The permanent touch-stone of Indian administration.

77.The RAJAYOGI, of the 12th July writes in English:- Considering the length of time which has passed since the transfer of India to the Crown, and the magnificent moral and educational progress made among the people, the extent to which Her Majesty's words have been given effect to 'in xpixx spirit and in truth,' has been anything but adequate. To the people of India, as Sir William truly says, was assured the rights of British subjects. But are they treated as British subjects? From the African colonies come the cries of down-trodden and oppressed Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who are scronfully denied the rights of British citizenship. In India itself the disadvantage of colour is a bar to our aspiration even to a membership of the Board of Revenue. How could the people of India feel, under such circumstances, that they are assured the rights of British xix Subjects? Mr-G.Subramania Iyer told us in his letter, published yesterday, how shabbily the Indian officiers were treated on the occassion of the Jubilee in London, while the men from the colonies were being coaxed and worshipped. This kind of treatment cannot make India feel herself a part of Greater Britain.

Arrest of Mr.Tilak.

78. The SASILEKHA, of the 30th July, regards the action of the Bombay Government in sending 100 soldiers and 150 sepoys with police inspectors for the arrest of Mr.Tilak as quite childish, and considers that it casts a slur on the fair repuration of British administration.

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79. The VIBUDHARANJANI, of the 16th July, received on the 5th August, states that Government officers have long been attempting to suppress the journals that ~~t~~have been exposing their faults, and remarks that ~~are-hun~~ the Calcutta riots and the Poona murders afford opportunities for those that are hunting after honours and "tails" 'titles) like Mr.Bhownaggree, andfor those officials who do not care for the welfare of the natives, to recommedn the gagging of the Vernacular press. It regrets that Government should entertain such an idea, while its subjects are praying for the stability of the British rule and for securing the enjoyment of greater privileges as reward for their loyalty. The attempt to punish a whole townor the whole native population for the crimes of one or two individuals is, it asserts, inconsistent with the prestige and reputation for justice of the civilized English people. If any journals publish anything antagonistic to the opinions of Government, it is right to punish the proprietors of those jounnals should the writings, on inquiry, be found to contain false statements; but to think of gagging all the newspaper in ~~thw~~ the whole country is appalling. It opines that it really amounts to ordering that greivances should not be brought to the notice of Government.

Gagging the Vernacular press.

82. A leader in the RAJAYOGI, of the12th July, says:-The punitive police-tax to be imposed on the inhabitants of Poona is due to the murder of Mr.Rand. The Anglo-Indians and the Anglo-Indian journalists are reviling the Hindus on the plea of this murder. They say that that the Vernacualr press should be suppressed, as the murder has been caused by the writings in the Vernacular newspapers, tending to excite wrathful feelings in people. Our own countryman, Mr.Bhownaggree, M.P., commends it. All this is unjust and has arisen from anger and hatred. The Government, believing the plague to be a contagious disease, resolved to segregate the sufferers and to treat them in sheds erected outside the town. ~~T~~ There is not the slightest doubt that the Government had acted with ~~well-intentioned-motives-for-the-w~~

Poona murders.

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well-intentioned motives for the welfare of the people in taking this step. But, judging from the conduct of those who were employed to enforce this resolution of the Government, no man of respectability could help feeling that the said scheme was more alarming than the disease itself, and that it was much better to fall a prey to the plague than to submit to its regulations. Instead of employing proper Hindu, Muhammadan or European gentlemen for finding out persons suffering from the plague in the town and segregating them in hospitals erected at the end of the ~~xxxx~~ town, the work awas entrusted to beast-like soldiers. There are many instances in which these soldiers have committed acts of violence, entering inhabitants' houses all on a sudden. The people had more to suffer from them than from the plague itself. In spite ofthis, the citizens long bore their troub es like lambs with patience, and, when it became intolerable, they set up a yell, as lambs dowhen attacked by ferocious dogs. The educated, revered, discreet and civilised townsmen met together and submitted a memorial to the Government. The atrocious acts by these soldiers mentioned in this memorial number eleven: (1) Entering houses, seizing persons affected by the plagues as well as those not so affected, and forcibly taking them to hospitals; (2) behaving unreasonably towards persons unaffected despite the advice of the hospital assistants accompanying them; (3) taking not only the sufferers but also their relatives and friends and even the passers-by; (4) not allowing time for those that are thus taken to secure their property; (5) not giving information when requested, as to whether any particular patient in the hospital was alive or dead; ~~(6) taking whether no particular patient in the hospital w-~~ (6) taking no kind of care for the welfare of the people;.(7) refusing not only to take the well-intentioned advice preferred by people who enter the houses along with them, but disgracing them (8) committing sacrilege by entering kitchens and places of worship (in the houses); (9) swallowing eatables found in the houses; (10) pocketing all good things found there and coercing (the inmates) for supply of liquors, &c., (11) above all this, seizing the ladies in the houses indiscriminately, cauding them trouble

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and insulting ladies them alas! and doing such actions affected their modesty. All these cruelties were committed. But the Government paid no attention whatever to such complaints, though represented in wrting by all the respectable gentlemen of the Hindus and Muhammadan communities. The feelings of the citizens of Poona, who were eye-witnesses to such atrocities, can only be imagined by the readers. Consider what tumult would have been created if these atrocities were committed in England or some other European country. There the aggressors would have been cut to pieces and their blood drunk by the aggrieved. Consider, also, to what trials the innocent Mr.Gandhi has been subjected by the white-skinned gentlemen. It is uncharitable of the British people to revile them all on the strength of this incident. It is insane to assume that the writings in the vernacular papers have excited the citizens, while the wrongs daily suffered by them at the hands of the soldiers are patent. It is the Anglo-Indian press and not the Vernacular press that endangers the country's welfare. It is not proper to punish a whole community for the acts of an individual."

The Vernacular press.

83. The SASILEKHA, of the 13th August, writes thus:-"The Vernacular press will probably have to suffer once more. It is said the editors of English newspapers may daily revile the Hindus and Muhammadans of India through their journals, just as their tongues may lead them, but the journasl our natives edit should keep their mouths shut. How strange! The Government of Bombay, in attempting to repress the plague in Poona, employed soldiers to separate the plague-stricken people from their families and take them to hospitals at a great distance. When it is declared by intelligent Europeans themselves that it is an improper act, may not the vernacular journals say so? It is said that it is hohourable if the English journalists abuse us, and that it is sedition if our journalists retort. Are there disloyal subjects in our India? Natives do not know even the world disloyalty. Having been in want of food, raiment and

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lodging-place in their native country, they (Anglo-Indian journalists) come as paupers to our country, take to journalism, and abuse the natives. Following their example, our people commence to abuse (them). The Government officers having no stamina in their backbone are afraid of the writings of these AngloIndian journalists, and dance in accompaniment to their songs. This is unbecoming of Her Majesty's servants. The wrong-doer, whoever he may be, must be liable to punishment. It is improper to keep quiet when the Anglo-Indian reviles the natives in his journal and attempt to put a seal on the lips of the native journalist as he begins to open his mouth. As the mother croaks, so does the child, says the proverb. If the Anglo-Indian journalists write articles respectfully and properly and treat with kindness those whose salt they eat, the native journalists also will acquit ~~with kindness these who~~ themselves most respectfully. When those great learned men themselves forget the distinction between right and wrong and begin to revile, will the native journals be silent? If the people born and brought up in the country pray to the Government for the grant of a privilege, the English journalists begin to oppose any concession even before the prayer is actually uttered. The European gentlemen themselves, high in the official service, have recognized the National Congress. When the congress was held at Calcutta on one occasion, Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General, honoured the congress-delegated by inviting them to a banquet. In spite of this, not a single Anglo-Indian journal has ever spoken about this congress respectfully. Our countrymen have prayed that Civil Service Examinations should be held in India simultaneously with those in London, and though the Parliament has acceded to the prayer, the whole of the Anglo-Indian press in our country opposed the measure and exclaimed that natives were not fit for these high appointments. We are always pleased whether our rulers grant us our prayers or not. Though an attempt was once made in the time of Lord Lytton to gag the Vernacular press, the proposal wasnot approved of by Her Majesty's ministers. This is a proper act. If a vernacular journalist should excite disloyalty among the people, he

might be punished under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, but it is not proper for the English, who are incarnations of justice, to attempt at withdrawing the privilege of the whole Vernacular press indiscriminately. Is it just to try to cut down the tree which has been growing these 80 years from the tiny plant implanted by the then Governor-General in 1818, and which is now yielding fruti? Will Lord Elgin agree to this cruel action in 1897? The Anglo-Indian journalists are dancing up and down to see the vernacular papers suppressed and their own recommendations treated as VEDIC MANTRAMS. There is no doubt that Her Majesty's ministers in England will deeply consider the matter and then take action. To be brief, the Anglo-Indian journalists should quietly exercise their authority so as to be satisfactory to the people in general. If they behave so, we can strongly assure that no danger will ever arise from the Vernacular press to the British Government in India.

The misfortunes of India

85. The SURYODAYA, of the 6th August, says:--Famine and plague and wars have done a great deal of destruction, and, as if to fill the cup of misery, European soldeirs were let loose on the people of Poona and the people were consequently obliged to leave the city and to take shelter in other places. The outrages committed by the soldiers did not come to the knowledge of the authorities and when the vernacular papers attempted to bring them to their notice, the editors of those papers were accused of seditious writing and arrested. The British Government, which hitherto had been considered kind, has now turned cruel, and patriotic and honourable men ar sent to jail without trial. The injustice of those in authority never comes to the knowledge of Her Majesty and we are sorry to see signs of still greater misfortunes in store for India.

The affairs in Poona

87. The SURYODAYA, of the 6th August, says that the charge on which Tilak has been arrested is one of sedition said to have been uttered on the occasion of the Sivaji anniversary. Mr.Tilak

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seems to have said that the Penal Code wasnot a code of morals binding on sovereigns and that the therefore many kings in ancient times had killed wicked men, and that the Mahabharata inculcated that there was no sin in murdering wicked men for the good of the public. The editor then goes on to say that this speech has been construed by Government into encouraging the murders of the Europeans, and remarks that if such a strong Government as the English Governemnt with such a large army on its back is afraid of newspapers, it is not strange that others should be so. The British Government had earned a name for justice and it was believed that under itnobody would be punished without a fair trial. The editor regrets that by its recent doings it has lost the confidence and respect of the people.

The arrests at Poona. 8

88. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 2nd August, has the following article:-"It will be with great regret that people of India willhear of the arrests at Poona. We must say that these arrests, so far as can be seen, are quite uncalled for. The Government of Bombay has made blunder and a agreat one. This is the general opinion, and we feel certain it willturn out to be correct.

In another article the same paper says that the thoughtless acts of Government in Poona have produced greater terror than even the famine and the plague put together. In a civilized Government those who are accused of any offence ought to be given a fair trial and punished only if they are found guilty. But the policy pursued by the Government of Bombay is neither in keeping with the traditions of a civilized Government nor in accordance with law.

High-handed deeds of the civilians in Bengal.

91. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 9th August, says:-Thereis no end to the Nabob-like deeds of the civilians in Bengal. Each seems to have his own eccentricities. Captain Gordon, Magistrate of the Kamrup district, cannot bear to see natives riding on horseback. As soon as he sees one on horseback, however respectable

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the latter may be, he at once horsewhips him. He has ordered the shopkeepers not to sell more than one measure of grain to anybody, and if anybody ventures to disobey him he whips him until he bleeds. One Goria, a rich merchant, has two elephants. The Captain wanted those elephants for some work; but as the merchant, refused to lend them, he ordered to receive thirty lashes with the whip and was only saved by promptly sending a telegram to the Chief Commissioner.

Remarks on the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr.Tilak.

95. A leader in the xxxx MALAYALAM KERALA PATRIKa, of the 31st July, says, the Poona tragedy is said to be the cause of Mr.Tilak's arrest, but the object of Government in arresting him under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, is, it is remarked, simply to test whether the law, as it stands, is sufficient to secure the conviction of persons exciting disaffection against the Government and also to crush the Vernacular press. It is very seldom that a man could be found like Mr.Tilak who so dearly loves his own country. The AngloIndians are the chief enemies of Mr. Tilak, forit is owing to his indefatigable exertions that the people x of the Western Presidency have not been converted into puppets in the hands of the Anglo-Indians. They are therefore very anxious to ruin him somehow. The prejudice entertained by the Anglo-xIndians against Mr.Tilak has become so deep-rooted that they invariably connect Mr.Tilak with every popular movement in Poona. The foremost of such men are the Anglo-Indian journalists who live upon thepeople's money and work against their interests. The words of these Anglo-Indian journals are regarded by Government as gospel truth. They influence the Government in all its actions and we cannot say what interpretations might be put upon section 241 and whomight be brought under its clutches. To one who does not act against his conscience. ~~To one who does~~ ~~notxagxxaga~~ jail is no place ofdisgrace. The English historians have depicted the character of Sivaji, the king of the Mahrattas, in the vilest manner possible, but Mr.Tilak has praised and ennobled it. Moreover, a ~~xxxxxx~~ statute of that Maharaj was,

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in defiance of the determined opposition of the jealous Anglo-Indians, erected in Poona on the 31st December 1895. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of people from different parts of the country came to attend the ceremony, and when they questioned, their reply was that they did not know anything about the ceremony, but xxy they came to attend Mr.Tilak Sahib's meeting. The news p of the arrest of such a clever and popuxlar gentleman cannot but cause great dissatisfaction to the people; and their sympathies will surely be with him.

The Poona case and the natives.

96.Under the heading of the Poona case and the natived, the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 7th August, states in a sub-leader that the arrest and demand to custody of Natu brothers and Mr. Tilak may for reasons known only to Government, but not divulged, has excited much public commiseration and has won for these gentlemen a wide reputation. In the town of Calicut ix this is at present the all-absorbigg topic of conversation. There is no one who commends the act of Government. The refusal to admit Mr.Tilak to bail is talked of as very harsh. Itis an indisputable fact that this unfavourable public comment was called forth by the extreme high-handedness of Government.

The Bombay Government and Native newspapers.

98. A leader in the MALAYALA MANORAMA, of the 7th August, under the heading of "the Bombay Government and Native newspapers," after giving an account of the poona tragedy and of the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr.Tilak and others, says that there has been no parallel to these cases since the proceedings against Nuncomat instituted during the time of Mr.Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General, that if the case is decided against the Government, there is no doubt that it would enact measures similar to those enacted during the time of Lord Lytton for gagging the Vernacular press.

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For the Fotnight ending the 31st August 1897.

No. 16 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Remarks on the Frontier expeditions.

1. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th August, remarks that the war carried on by the Government of India in the hilly frontier in the north is very costly and that it drains India of its resources. It is said that success in the war will not bring about any good to the country, and that useless expeditions are undertaken by Government to find employment ~~in spending large sums of money to please the Amir~~ for its vast military forces. The paper criticises the policy of Government in spending large sums of money to please the Amir of Afghanistan, who is said to be ever bent upon doing evil.

The war in the north-west of India and the Amir of Afghanistan.

2. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th August, remarks that the war in the north-west of India is carried on by Government with great vigor and that the Mahmund sect are making depredations in Lahore and its surroundings. They are described to be a fierce and troublesome people. The Amir of Afghanistan is said to have stirred them up against the English, with the object of getting from the latter a large sum of money under the pretext of silencing the rebles. The paper suggests to Goernment the advisability of leaving matters to themselves.

A hint to Government regarding its attitude towards the Amri of Afghanistan.

3. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 21st August, speaking of the troubles in the North-West frontiers, finds fault with the policy of Government in worshipping the Amir of Afghanistan and paying him a subsidy, while his attitude towards the British Government is suspicious. The paper thinks that Government ought not to entangle itself in the affairs of the border tribes and spend India's money on fruitless wars. The Raja of Cooch Behar has volunteered his services to fight

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against the hill tribes; other rajas may be encouraged to do so, and thus the expenses of the war may be diminished.

The Amir at the Bottom of the frontier troubles.

5. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 23rd August, says there is strong evidence to believe that the Amir is the director of all the tribal wars on the frontiers.

The causes of the war on the frontier.

6. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 30th August, says:-It seems clear that the Amir of Afghanistan, in spite of allhis protestations, has had something to do with the present k rising. All the tribes xx would not have risen simultaneously if they had not received encouragement. The Amir called together a number of Mullahs and it is thought that the told them to go among the tribes and incite them to revolt. The ruler of Afghanistan has become excited on account of the victories the Sultan has gained in Greece. It may be he sees a chance of seeing Muhammadanism come to the front agains and become as strong as it once was. However, the Indian Government has a long and ardous task before it.

The Amir faithless.

7. The KERALA SANCHARI, of the 25th August, states as follows It is on the understanding that an alliance with a neighbouring prince is calculated to promote the welfare of the Indian Empire that the English have striven to maintain peace with the Amir, but it admits of no doubt that the Amir has grossly misunderstood the whole matter. It is an indisputable fact that, in having sent an ambassador to Constantinople to congratulate the Sultan on his recent victory, he has violated this condition. The attitude of the Amir in connection with the present frontier disturbance is also very objectionable, inasmuch as his commander-in-chief had allowed his men to help the rioters. Moreover, the Amir has published a pamphlet to incite his subjects to rise in rebellion and to massacr the infidels. The Amir appears to have attached no importance whatever to the treaty of alliance. The Government

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of India is deemed to have bestowed too much of honour and distinction on him. It is to be believed that the Amir has lost his head by listening to the advice of his friends in Russia. Whatever the real state may be, there can be no two opinions in the matter that the Amir has often acted in gross abuse of the confidence reposed in him by the Indian Government, and that without the least excuse. The Amir and even Russia will find our Government too firm-footed to be easily displaced from the frontier.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Loyalty of the Muhammadans of India towards Government.

55. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 16th August, mentions that, the British Government has not treated the Muhammadans of India in such a manner as to make them forget its favours. They have already proved themselves faithful to the British Raj. Hence there is no reason why their loyalty should now be doubted.

Price of native blood.

57. The TILISM-I-HAIRAT, of the 15th August, in writing that an European who was charged with the murder of his native syce at Delhi escaped with a slight fine, observes that several Europeans who had committed the same offence have been similarly let off unpunished. Government and its responsible officers are committing a serious blunder by deviating from the path of justice. This action on their part has created great feelings among the natives of India.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on the proposed measure for curtailing the liberty of the Vernacular press.

70. The PARIYAN, of the 14th August, writes as follows on the proposed measures of depriving the Vernacular press of India of its liberty:-

The evil of such a step will be great indeed. It will deprive the people of India of the only means they now have of

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bringing to thenotice of Government the numerous acts of maladministration, which its native subordinates, from the lowest to the highest grade, commit. In many places almost al Government appointments are held by members of one and the same caste, and the mischief they do willremain unchecked and unnoticed by Government, if there be no free Press to expose it. Besides it is the Press which serves to unite together, by a common bond of sympathy, all the different castes and sections of the Indian people. True that the Press has, in some instances, deviated from its strict duty, espoused the cause of the mischievous National Congress, and has been guilty of other foolish acts; but the Vernacular press discharges a most usefulfunctions Government may check or punish the wron-doers, but it will not be wise to condemn the Vernacular press asa whole for the faults of individual members, and deprive India of one of its great blessings, namely, a free press.

71. The KALANIDHI, of the 15th August, writes as follows:-

Remarks on Mr.Bhownagiri's definition of sedition

"If Mr.Bhownagiri's definition of sedition be a correct one, then, we believe, every newspaperis seditious. It comes to this. Any editor criticising an action of Government in a strong language may be construed to incite the native population against the British rule. If Mr.Bhownagiri's idea of sedition be accepted to be correct then it is better to abolish the boon of a free Press within the British territory.

75. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th August, writes as follows:-

Why should Government fear the people of India at all?

The dissatisfaction that exists among the people of India is, undoubtedly, due to the shortcomings of the administration. During the last twenty years, Indian Government has followed a selfish policy, unmindful of the interests and welfare of the people. The way in which the revenues of India are spent shows that no heed is paid to the well-being of the tax-payers. The complaints of the people arenot listened to. The country is growing poorer; the great bulk of the people are agriculturists and they suffer

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by the operations of the Settlement department; and Indian manufactures have declined. Failure of rain for a single year drives the people in thousands away from their homes to wander in quest of relief. In every district and every village there is discontent. Even in the days of Lord Lytton it was not so great as it is now. And all this is due to the apathy of Government to the welfare of the people. And yet how strange it is that the Vernacular press of India should be blamed as fostering disaffection in the minds of the people? Sir Lepel Griffin thinks that the English and Vernacular newspapers published in India by the natives of the country are a source of danger to the British Government. Such danger is imaginary. The British Government of India has nothing to fear from its Indian subjects who are perfectly quiet and peaceful, who only ask for a redress of their gxxi grievances and who are fully alive to the blessings they enjoy under their present rulers.

Prayer of a meeting of the Muhammadans in London.

77. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 19th August, reports that the Mahammadans living in London convened a meeting on the 9th July last and expressed their disapproval of the condemnation of Government and its measures by some native papers in India. It was the prayer of themeeting that the seditious newspapers xxxIndia writers should be punished as they d eserved, without any attempt on the part of the Government to curtail the liberty of the Vernacular press.

suggestions for the coming congress.

80. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st August, suggests the following subjects for the consideration of the coming congress:- (1) The appointment of a native of India as an ordinary member of Council in the Viceregal and Presidential Councils.

(2) The right of sending to the British Parliament a number of representatives from India.

(3) Whether it is necessary to retain the Council of the Secretary of State of India.

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(4) The strengthening of the British Congress committee with additional funds.

Murder of natives by Europeans.

88. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 23rd August, speaking of a case in the District Magistrate's Courtx of Lahore, says that te accused Kelly was let off by the magistrate with a fine of Rs.50 although there was sstrong evidence against him, and hopes that the matter would draw the attention of the Panjab Government; for violent deaths of natives at the hands of Europeans are, in its opinion, becoming too frequent and the practice should be put a stop to by exermplary punishment.

Attempts at gagging the Native press.

89. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 16th August, says that the Anglo-Indian press is the sole cause of the misunderstanding under which the Government of Bombay is labouring with regard to the loyalty of the Indian people and to nature of the Native press. The paper, therefore, hopes that Government will see for themselves and not be led away by the misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian press into taking the very serious step of gagging the Native Press.

Mr.Tilak and the Native press

91. The MYSORE DESABHIMANI, of the 14th August, in an article on the arrest of Mr.Tilak, says that there are two motives for the arrest of Mr.Tilak--one is to strike terror into the minds of the people and the other is to put an end to the criticism of Government measures. The Government is affraid that if the Press is allowed to criticise Government, the people willunderstand what their rights are and try to obtain them.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1897.

No. 17 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Frontier wars.

1. The LOKOPAKARI? of the 29th August, remarks that the frontier wars are very expensive add to the burdesn ot India and can bring no good to the British Government which can gain nothing by the conquest of barren hills or by the subjugation of turbulent and barbarous people. The paper regards the present war as vain and unprofitable, and remarks that it delights the Muhammadans in this country aa much as it does the English soldier, and that where four Muhammadans meet together, war is the subject of their talk, while the Hindu seems to take it colly as a matter of course.

The war on the frontier.

3. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 6th September, speaking of the probable causes of the rising of the frontier tribes, is rather inclined to think the movement due to the account of the victories of the Sultan in Greece. That victory is regarded by them as a proof that Muhammadans are equal to anything, and they are encouraged from behind by the Amir.

Then speaking of the cost of the war, the editor says, to many it seems only right that the Imperial Government should contribute a portion, if not the whole, of the cost of the war. The fighting concerns not only India but also England. The tribes have been taken in hand in order to form a strong barrier against Russia, and were this power to invade India, England would suffer as well as this land, consequently the former ought to help now to make the frontier secure. Common fairness calls upon England to contribute her share to the cost.

The frontier disturbances.

6. Referring to the distrubances now prevailing in the Nroth-western frontier of India, a leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 4th September, says that it can never be supposed that these disturbances take place without the knowledge of the Sultan and the Amir, and that as the Muhammadans occupying the frontier

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districts are not a race which would remain quiet, it is dangerous for the Government of India to place confidence in them.

Remarks on the British Government.

8. The Turkish paper the SABAH, of Constantinople, writes that from the informations received from India, it is clear that that country is becoming a regular hot-bed of strife and distrurbance British Government appears to pursue a ruinous policy and towards the people, from which it is feared serious results will emanate. Thepeople of India pateintly bear every burden imposed on them in the hope that the Government will help them during famine and scarcity, but this help is withheld and they are not sufficiently relieved. The construction of canals and railways merely changes the face of the country but does not rescue the famine-stricken people. The SABAH turning to the Poona murders says British Government is blamed therefor yet England is quite indifferent. This apathy on her part willproduce serious results.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

The education of Parayaas

25. The PARIYAN, of the 4th September, writes as follows:- The concessions granted by the Director of Public Instruction for the education of Paraya boys are practically inoperative in the town of Madras. The concessions are (1) that in Municipal and Local Fund schools paraya boys will be taught on payment of half the prescribed fees; (2) that in schools especially established for the benefit of Parayas, no fees will be levied from Paraya boys. In Madras there are no Municipal schools, and the only Government institution is the Presidency College, which is too high for Paraya boys. All the other schools in the town are conducted by missionaries or other private agencies, supported by municipal grants. In these schools Paraya boys are not admitted on payment of half fees, nor is there any rule enforcing admission at reduced rates. It is true that higher rates

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of grants ~~xx~~ are given for Paraya boys. But what is wanted is a rule compelling managers of schools which admit Paraya boys to levy fees from them only at half rates as a necessary condition for the payment of grants.

Education of Panchamas.

26. The PARIYAN, of the 11th September, complains that in the rural parts of the country there are no schools for Panchama boys except those started by Christian missionaries, whose chief object is conversion to their religion, and who close their schools where the people do not embrace Christianity. The paper observes that the Hindu land.owners do not like to see their Panchama tillers of land improving themselves by education or otherwise, and that the municipalities and local fund boards are not forward in opening schools for the benefit of the Panchamas. Thepaper therefore recommends the appointment of a special officer entrusted with the work of visiting villages and of establishing schools for the benefit of the Panchamas.

(k) General

The Moplah riot in Malabar.

39. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 5th September, speaking of the troubles caused to the people of Malabar by the frequent riots of the Maoplahs, says that it is high time for Government to deal with the rioters as severely as possible and put a stop to these periodic troubles.

India Government in a comic situation.

42. The VIKATADUTAN, of the 11st September, writing in a ~~xxxxx~~ comic vein, represents Government as involved in mistakes and troubles and harassed by plague, famine, andwars, and venting all its spleen and anger upon the Vernacular press, as if editors of newspapers were going to rouse the people towar with drawn swords and cause general destruction. The paper also represents the Muhammadans of India here and there as if disaffected with Government. The paper concludes thus:-Some of the subscribers to the VIKATADUTAN from different places write about the perverse

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doings of Muhammadans with fear. Their letters are not published in the paper. "One or two days ago in a letter written by a friend, a Sait in the Nilgiris is said to collect in his house a number of Mussalmans by inviting them to dinner, as Davud, Davud, where they preach against the British Government, and talk as if in a short time Englishmen would be flayed alive as a cock is flayed. The said letter says that Englishmen should be cautious. The writer says that he will not writes (i.e. give out) his name."

The Amir and the frontier disputes.

49. The QASIM-Ul-AKBAR, of the 30th August, says that the present disputes are due to the restlessness created around Chitral since its annexation to the British dominion. In conclusion the editor hopes that the Government of India will adopt necessary measures for re-establishing the peace and tranquility on the frontier and for making the tribes subservient and will save the Indian exchequer and the valuable lives of the English troops from loss.

III. LEGISLATION.

A representative of the Parayas wanted in the Legislative Council.

51. The PARIYAN, of the 4th September, says that the five members chosen by the district boards and the municipalities of the Presidency for the Madras Legislative Council belong to the Brahman and the other three classes of the Indian community, and do not represent the large class of Parayas who till the land and follow other useful avocations. The paper thinks it desirable that this community should have a representative in the Legislative Council, just as Muhammadans and European planters have representatives to advocate their respective interests in that assembly.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

60. The VIJAYATHVAJAM, of the 24th August, complains of the conduct of the Anglo-Indian paper in provoking Government against the people, and regrets that there is no provision in the Penal Code for ~~xx~~ punishing men who are guilty of causing a breach of good understanding between the rulers and the ruled by unjustly provoking the former against the latter.

Remarks on the Anglo-Indian ~~paperxx~~ press.

61. The SWADESA~~X~~MITRAN, of the 2nd September, writes as follows:.Lord Sandhurst seems to be as bad an administrator as Sir Grant Duff was in our Presidency; and the Bombay Presidency is now as full of trouble and confusion, as, when in the time of Sir Grant Duff loud complaints and bewailings came from the ryots of Chingleput and the people of Salem. Lord Sandhurst seems to be a tool in the hands of his English officials. His lordship possesses great ability and reading, but appears to have no judgment. His Lordship is unjustly oppressing the Mahrattas and is bent upon, and is devising means for, the destruction of Vernacular press, The editor of PRATODA has been heavily punished, and the editors of KESARI and VAIBHAVA are undergoing trial. It is not right that Lord Sandhurst should treat the Bombay Presidency in this manner. All Bombay is now in confusion. People are much dissatisfied with Government. It is necessary that the ~~presixxarexxm~~ Secretary of State for Indian should at this time send a competent Governor for the Bombay Presidency in theplace of Lord Sandhurst, who is totally unfit to be entrusted with its administration at present. Lord Elgin is not fit to be Viceroy of India at this time either. His Lorship has provoked needless wars in the north-west frontiers and is idling away his time at Simla. This is a bad year for India; Our Presidency suffered much in the time of Sir Grant Duff but ~~in~~ better times followed. So Bombay will soon have its good days. There is no happiness without trouble.

The bad government of Lord Sandhurst in Bombay.

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63. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 4th September, bewails the fate of his countrymen in having incurred the s evere displeasure of Government, which is said to burn fiercer than anything else and is more terror-inspiring than famine, plague or earthquake. The writer ascribes the arrest of Tilak, the deportation of Natu brothers, and lastly the punishment of trans portation for life inflicted upon the editor of the PRATODA in Sattara to the displeasure of Government.

Displeasure of Government.

69. The DESABHIMANI, of the 8th September, writes in English as follows on the SIVAJI CULT:- "A new expression has been added to the literature of the world for which the credit belongs to some of our country men of the Western Presidency. The Sivaji cult is perhaps the newest article forged in the modern workshop of thought. The Sivaji cult signifies, according to authoritative interpretations, an adherence to the principle that murder is justifiable and laudable under certain conditions which, breifly stated, are--first, that the victim of the deed should be a tyrant and a real object of detestation; secondly, that the murderer should be quite disinterested and unprompted by the expectation of any recompense in return. If this be a correct annalysis of the essential points of the creed, a few reflections naturally suggest themselves as to the appropriateness of its designation. Was Sivaji consciously the founder of the theory? If we are to trust history, which describes the Mahratta chieftain as a reckless, illiterate freebooter, we should think he was neither capable of evolving such schemes from his mind, nor would he have cared in the least for such fancies. He was an embodiment of action and seldom paused to weigh the moral character of his deeds. The truth is that the act of Sivaji, in its naked and actual form, was of a deeper dye of treachery and villainy than those other crimes we have reffered to, because it was unrelieved by any of those spurious motives of honour and philanthropy by which they were believed by their doer to be dictated

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ted. In fact, it approaches in its character the first man-slaughter ever perpetrated on earth--that on Cain. It would be as well to speak of the cult of Cain as of the cult of Sivaji.

72. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th September, speaking of the trial of Mr.Tilak before the Bombay High Court, finds fault with (1) the refusal of the Court to allow Mr.Garth, of the Calcutta Bar, to appear for the defence, and (2) the composition of the jury with five Europeans out of nine. The paper observes that, before the same Judge of Bombay, when lately a European soldier was tried for murder, the jury was composed of eight Europeans and one native. These circumstances, the paper says, create a feeling of doubt in the minds of ordinary people.

The trial of Mr.Tilak.

73. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th September, recommends the formation of an association of the editors of Vernacular newspapers, and observes that such an association organised at Madras, and holding periodical meetings, and conducting business reguarly, will help to improve the vernacular papers of this Presidency, secure for them better support and recognition from the public, from the Anlgo-Indians press, and from Government. The association should, the correspondent thinks, hold an annual gathering to which all friends of the press and leading gentlemen from various places should be invited. The correspondent goes on to observe that as Government is reported to contemplate the curtailment of the liberty of the Vernacular press, it will be the duty of such an association to petition to the Parliament for inquiry by a mixed commission of Europeans and natives whether the Vernacuar papers are working mischievously against Government and preaching sedition, or, on the other hand, whether they serve to promote loyalty to Government among the people.

An Association of the editors of Vernacular newspapers.

81. The SURYODAYA? of the 19th September, after giving an account of the Prosecution of Mr.Tilak, and the editor of the PRATODA in Sattara, says that before the Poona murders no notice was ever taken of the writings in native papers however violent they might be. Now a crudade has been commenced against newspaper editors and other noble men who are arrested and put in prison. Many are of opinion that this course of proceeding is unbeooming a civilised Government like the British. Even if the people were to rebel under the leadership of newspaper editors, the Government can very seasily crush x such a revolt with its vast army. Why should the Government be afraid of the editors? Even if allx the native troops should jon the people in xrebellion the Government has resources to put it down in no time. Is it not therefore unjust to wage war against poor editors who are simply working for the good of the public? Newspapers are the interpreters between Government and the people, and all of them are loyal to the British Raj. When they criticise individual officers of Government, these officers set up the Government against the press. But a great deal of good has been done by the press criticising Government measures. Therefore it is but wise and proper that the press should have the same liberty in India as it has in England.

The doings of the Bombay Government.

88. The QASIM-Ul-AKBAR, of the 30thAugst, has a letter written by a correspondent named Ismail to the CHOUDWIN SADHI (place of publication not known). The correspondent in approving of the action adopted by the authorities in arresting Moulvi Hydayat Rasul and some of the leading people of Poona, says what has been done in this respect is quite consistant with maintaining peace and tranquility in the country. All this has been brought about by the people fx of India themselves. The congress people are not rebels, yet their cause is not that of India. They have declared that the Government administers the country in an oppressive manner. Such an statement will surely create ill-feeling in theminds of thepeople of India generally against the

The arrest of Hydayat Rasul and some people of Poona.

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Government. If they had not done som Hydayat Rasul and the Poona people would not have seen such an evil day. At to the freedom of the Native press, the correspondent says though he does not like that it should be restricted, yet if the Government revives the Press Act the will not think it unjust as the press has certainly misused its liberty.

90. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 6th September, in connection with the arrest of the editors of some Indian Vernacular press in Bombay for publishing seditious articles, observes that the tone of such articles is assuredly tended to excite public feelings. ~~In connection~~ In Conclusion, the QASIM hopes that some thoughtless native papers which, on account of mere foolishness, insert articles which are likely to create ill-feelings between the ruler and the ruled, will in future discharge their functions with more care.

The Indian Vernacular press.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1897.

No. 18 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd September, commenting upon the frontier war and the vast military arrangements for conducting it, remarks that several old military officers condemn the war as unnecessary. The paper thinks that Lord Elgin is entirely guided by the Military department and himself exercises no control over it, that it is a misfortune to this country that its affairs should be at this time in the hands of a Viceroy like Lord Elgin, and hopes that Her Majesty the Queen may be pleased to appoint a competent Viceroy.

The frontier wars.

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th September, thinks it very desirable that a change should be brought about in the frontier policy and the tribesmen should be taught to place condence in the British Government.

Suggestions for putting an end to the frontier war.

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3. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th September, quotes the following from Mr.Forbes Mitchell's correspondence to

The danger in which India stands.

the STATESMAN;-"The Government of India are standing on a mine which only requires the match to be applied to shake the British Empire to its foundations. If Russia ever intends to invade India, now is her time. With silver at twenty pence p per ounce, let her coin and scatter a few lakhs--she need got not go up to crores--in Central Asia, Afghanistan and North-west frontier with a few thousands amongst the Moplahs of Malabar and the hands of Government will be full enough to divert them from the study of their exchange compensation for the cold season."

4. The ALHAMI, of the 12th September, mentions that the NOVOE VREMYA thus secretly

~~persuades the Amir to declare hostilities~~
The NOVOE VREMYA AND THE AMIR OF KABUL.

persuades the Amir to declare hostilities against the British Government and assures him that he will be crowned with success as, it says, England in her first war with Afghanistan has shown the white feather, and the Hindus and Muhammadans of India are, at present quite discontented. With reference to the above sentiments, the ALHAMI remarks that nothing can more hostile.

5. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th September says:- The Muhammadans of India have no

Opinion on the Amir's book on jehad.

doubt gloated overthe Turkish victories in the recent Greeco-Turkish war still they willnot be influenced by any instigations to oppose England. They know fully well which Government is most beneficial to their interests. It will be an indelible stigma on the British administration, if it believes that Muhammadans seek foreign aid in the political matters. Moreover, the Indian Muslims have nothing to do with the frontier risings, which are the direct and natural outcome of the gradual spread among the wild and ignorant frontier tribes of passionate unrest, aroused by the British occupation of Chitral.

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The SHAMS IN EULOGISING THE ABOVE Maulvi's views, obse rves that the Muhammadans in truth have no share in the frontier risings. The frontier ~~xxxxx~~ tribes are a wild people and it is natural with them to organise such movements.

6. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th Septembee, says that at a meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League recently held in the Oriental Academy, London, a resolution was passed expressing regret at the frontier risings, and requesting the leading members of the Muhammadans community to give voice to the disapproval and to exhort them tobehave in a loyal and friendly manner towards the British Government, having in views the peace and tranquility, ets., enjoyed by them under the auspicious shadow of the Gracious Queen.

A meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League in the Oriental Academy, London.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

18. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th September, writes as follows:- Just as lion, when frightened by a sudden noise in the forest, fancies it to have been made by an innocent deer, and springs upon it, so the Bombay Government has sprung upon the editors of Vernacular newspapers. The conviction of Mr.Tilak may have satisfied the Bombay Government, but it has failed to convince the people of the justice of the sentence. If Bombay Government wished to strike terror into the minds of the people and frighten them, they have gained their object. The proper thing now to do would be to delete the words cntained in the Queen's Proclamation of '58, viz., "In your contentment lies our welfare"! and substitute the words "In your fear lies our welfa re"! Government may frighten the people, but cannot secure their good-will. Our physical body is subject to the command of our Government, but not our minds. People, however, are yet in hopes that even in times of trouble Government will not swerve from the course of justice, and Government must show this by deed.

Reflections on the conviction of Mr.Tilak.

Remarks on Mr.Tilak's case.

19. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th September, speaking of Mr.Tilak's case, disapproves of the verdict as unjust and exhorts Indians not to be discouraged and disheartened, but to strive on in their struggle for liberty.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th September, writing on the same subject, says:-The interpretation of the law of sedition by the Hon'ble Justiee Strachey cannot be right. Absence of affection does not necessarily imply hatred, If the Judge's view is correct, it is wrong to criticise any act of Government. The congress meetings must then be seditious. Peoplemust echo RIGHT, RIGHT to everything that Government does. The greatest blessings conferred upon this country by the British rule are freedom of the press, andliberty to hold public meetings and express publicly the views of the people on the acts of Government. Many Englishmen are trying to deprive this country of these blessings of liberty. It must be our endeavour to oppose their movement. The charge delivered to the jury by the Bombay High Court Judge contains several misdirections. We must open the eyes of Englishmen in England and the British Parliament to the injustice done by Government in India. Our grievances will then be redressed. The people of England will not tolerate injustice.

The Tilak case.

25. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th September, thinks that the sentence passed upon Tilak is very severe considering his position in society, and that the result of the trial has caused great pain throughout India. The worst result of this is that a great deal of discontent will be caused and that it will probably cause a wider breach between the rulers and the ruled than is the case at present.

The conviction of Tilak

26. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th September, in a leading article says:- The whole arbitraty procedure in the case of Tilak will no doubt have the effect of putting an end to all Ver-

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nacular papers. Ever since the National Congress began to hold its annual gatherings a jealousy has crept into the hearts of all Anglo-Indians, with a few exceptions, and they are doing all in their power to put obstacles in the way of national progress in India.

29. XX Referring to the conviction of the Hon'ble Mr.Tilak,

The conviction of Mr.Tilak.

a leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 18th September, says that the deep sorrow felt by the Calicut public at the news of Mr.Tilak's conviction cannot be adequately expressed, The conviction of Mr.Tilak may be a matter of great gratification to the irresponsible Anglo-Indian editors and Anglo-Indians who are jealous of the prosperity of the Indian people, but it will not be viewed with satisfaction by the natives.

(k) General.

43. The VKIKATADUTAN, of the 25th September, is sorry that

Feeling among Muhammadans in general.

there is a general feeling of hostility to Englishmen among Muhammadan communities, as is evident from the tone of the Mussalman press everywhere, and that this feeling seems, to some extent, to be shared by Mussalmans in India. The paper says that a correspondent has written to the MADRAS TIMES to the effect that there is a widespread rumour in Negapatam that at the approaching Muhammadanx festival in that town there will be a riot or disturbance of peace. The gpaper goes on to observe that, although there is no reason why the British Government of India should in the least be concerned by all this, it is still a matter for regret that, notwithstanding all the help which Britain has rendered to Mussalxmans here and elseqhere in the world, they should cherish any hostile feeling towards their benefactors.

47. The ALHAMI, of the 19th September, has the following / threatening

A thretening letter to Mr. Percy Grey in connection with Moulavi HidayatRasul's case.

letter alleged to be written

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by one Abdul Majeed, son of Moulavi Muhammad Buksh, zemindar in the district of Ghazipur, now residing in Lucknow, to Mr.Precy Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, in connection with Moulavi Hidayat Rasul's case:-

"You are informed by this note that your life is in jeopardy. You have ordered the arrest of our respectable Moulavi Hidayat Rasul on a change of using insulting language towards Queen Victoria. Be it what it may, we will now openly use insulting words to the Queen and let us await the result. You will see that every European's head will be cut off when either you or any Englishmen may award punishment to the above Moulavi, and a mutiny, similar to the one that occurred in 1857, will break out in Lucknow, causing streams of blood to run in its streets. You English people have exercised many oppressions on us and now it is high time to unfurl the Muslims banner and to kick you out like a football. We will, by the help of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, re-establish Muhammadan supremacy in India and your Queen Victoria will cease to rule. May God punish the British.

(Signed) A FEW MUHAMMADANS."

IV. NATIVE STATES.

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th September, says:-

Political Agent's interference in Baroda.

It seems that the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda has forbidden the procession of Ganapati melas in the city of Baroda. This is very strange. To do so, authorised by whom it is difficult to conjecture, against the social custom of the citizens of a native capital is very curious and astounding. It is believed that the Guikwar will not fail to take notice of this.

68. The SASILEKHA, of the 17th September, remarks that the

Mr.Tilak's conviction.

sentence of Transportation for life passed on the editor of a Satara vernacular journal and the conviction of Mr.Tilak by European jurors are deeds of indescribable cruelty on the part

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of the British. It asserts that the object of the jury system is to secure to the prisoner of the benefit of a trial by his own countrymen, and regrets that while even British soldiers on Rs.15 are tried for murdering a Hindu by their own countrymen as jurors, who ultimately acquit them, a great man like Mr.Tilak was not given this privilege. It notes that some of the Anglo-Indians and their journals have from the first expressed their opinion that Mr.Tilak should be shot, and asks how justice can be secured when persons holding such opinions are selected as jurors.

Remarks on the conviction of Mr. Tilak.

73. The KERALA PATRIKA, of the 25th September, states as follows in a leader:-The Bombay Government and some Englishmen are jubilant over the sending to jail of Mr.Tilak, who is of immense popularity and of great patriotism, just as the Duke of Wellington was over the arrest of the Emperor Napolean; In perfect ignorance of this consequence, the Anglo-Indian papers still write defamatory articles without discrimination. Any one who pays a moment's attention to this attitude of theirs will be led to presume that a desire to ruin the Hindus in Calcutta, punishment awarded to Mr.Tilak is too light. According to the PIONEER, the punishment of Mr.Tialk is more effectual than the gagging of the papers, but we are of opinion that the effect produced is diametrically opposed to what the PIONEER thinks. It is unbecoming of a Government, which the natives look upon with reverential awe, to regard the Hindus as cowards by nature and accord to them such treatment and allow the irresponsible Anglo-Indian papers to insult them. Acting on the advice given by Mr.Surendranath Bannerji, every one should frankly, honestly and with no reserve give out his opinion without being intimidated by this (act of Government).

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1897.

No. 19 of 1897.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The present state of India.

17. The SURYODAYA, of the 8th October, says:- It is unjust for the Government to insult the savage tribes on the west and waste so much blood and money, and then to make India bear all the expenditure. The remedy tried for putting down disaffection in the people, namely, the prosecution of newspapers for sedition, has had the very reverse effect and has made the discontent more pronounced. The editor, therefore, is very much grieved and thinks that ruling the people according to the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen (of 1858) can alone reconeile the people and create good-will between the rulers and the ruled.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarks on the present state of India.

32. The MALAYALAM NAZRANI DIPIKA, of the 30th September, has an article on the present unrest in India caused by famine, earthquake, plague, Tilak prosecution and the frontier expeditions. It says that as the natives wh once considered the Anglo-Indians as demi-gods andlicked the dust of their feet have by their education and enlightenment begun to feed their awkward position and claim equal rights and privileges with their Anglo-Indian brethren, these Anglo-Indians are greatly enraged and they have therefore a sort of hatred for the educated natives. The Anglo-Indians strive hard to discredit the National Congress, a loyal and consxtitutional movement, and misrepresent its aim and aspirations; and to achieve their object they are hard at work to create a strong ill-feeling between the British Government and the people. Thepress prosecutions in Bombay are the results of this. Russia has a strong desire to conquer India and she has been trying for it for a long time. Both the powers

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are well aware that the British army is unable to cope with the Russian, but it the is the unquestioned a loyalty of the princes and people of India to the British throne that creates a fear in ther mind for accomplishing her mindxfor sinister designs fon India. If the British Government does not adopt measures for speedily restoring peace in the country which is in a state of great agitation on account of the a famine, pestilence and other stirring occurrences and take the people into its confidence as beforep there is every probabxility of greater calamities occuring which would tell equally upon the Government and the people and also bring the glory of the Indian Empire into imminent peril.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1897.

No. 20 of 1897.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Muhammadans and the British Government.

15. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 16th October, writes that, according to MuhaMmadan traditions Muhammadans are strictly enjoined by their Prophet to be loyal to their rulers, no matter of whatever religion they may be. Hence it is incumbent upon Muhammadans to act according to the sayings of the Prophet and to lead a loyal life under the benevolent shadow of the British Government which tries to deal squarely and farily with us. It has granted us religious toleration and under it we enjoy liberty and the protection of our lives and property.

Unsatisfactory state of affairs in Hyderabad.

26. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 25th October, says:-Affairs in Hyderabad never seem to have been satisfactory. Mr.Plowden and the Nizam are constantly at loggerheads with each other and matters are stated to have come to a crisis.

~~VI2 MISCELLANEOUS.~~

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The SURYODAYA, of the 15th October, says that two Muhammadan Mullas from Afghanistan addressing a meeting consisting of Muhammadans and Hindus, said that British officials were trampling upon the blacks and that therefore the British should be driven out of India and the Sultan of Turkey should be installed in Delhi as Sovereign of India. They exhorted their hearers to collect funds for this prurpose. A subscription list was then opened and Rs.250 collected.

Seditious preaching by Afghan Mullas in Behar.

For the Fortnight ending 15th November 1897.

No. 21 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The TRAVANCORE ABIMANI, of the 25th September, writes as follows:-War in the North-west is taking serious turn day by day. It would have been better had Government abstained from undertaking this war. But having once undertaken it, it should be its duty to see that it gains the day anyhow, lest the ignorant section of the Muhammadans community might grow impatient and cause disturbance. As the Russians are ever watching for an opportunity to pounce upon India, the British Government will do well not to give them an occasion to enter India . The present state of things is really critical and Government should be vigilant. It is really unfortunate that, at this crisis, India has not a proper Governor-General. It is hoped that, after this war is over, Government will avoid as far as possible engaging itself in unnecessary wars of this kind.

War in the North-west.

3. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 2nd October, reports thattwo Mullahs from Afghanistan arrived at Behar and delivered in the bazaar street of that city a lecture named "Jagath", meaning STIRRING THE PEOPLE TO UNDERTAKE A RELIGIOUS WAR, remarking that the Muhammadans had been mal-

Seditious utterances and movements of the Afghansat Behar.

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treated, that the English would be driven out of India, that the Amir of Afghanistan would be crowned at Delhi, that India would thus be governed by the Muhammadans, thatthe present frontier war was only to threaten the English, that a regular war would be commenced later on, and that it was to meet the expenses of such a war that they were collecting subscriptions, and so forth.

Probable cost of the present war.

4. The SAJJANA PATRIKA, of the 4th October, speaking of the present war, says that nearly 40,000 armed men are now engaged at the frontier, and that their upkeep costs nearly £100 a head per month, aggregating to almost six crores of rupees. It further observes that should this war continue for three months more, it would cost Government nearly twenty crores of rupees, and that this large sum must be too heavy an infliction on India, seeing that she is already groaning under the effects of plague, cholera, famine and other national calamities.

The frontier wars.

6. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 1st November, writes thus on the policy of the English Government with regard to the tribes on the frontier:-"We have already said that the war now being dictated it is wrong, and this result has been much loss of life and much money spent. The war is not yet over; there may be a great struggle in store for the troops at the front, and many more lives may have to be sacrificed before peace can be restored. It has been carried out in accordance with what has been called the 'forward policy,' a policy which seems always to have the fear of Russia before its eyes. We do not believe for a moment that the Russians have the slightest intention of ever invading India. Such being the case, we see no reason why the tribes in our frontier should be interfered with in order to prevent the Russians coming into the country. The right plan would be to draw a line beyond which these wild tribes should not approach except as peaceful traders and travellers. They might be at liberty to do what they liked in their own land. There would then be no

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frontier wars, no loss of life, nospending of money.

Remarks on the frontier expedition.

7. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 30th October, while denouncing the frontier expedition, says that although the British will undoubtedly gain victory over the tribes who are too weak and incapable to fight continually with the British, yet we are at a loss to understand what earthly benefit India can derive therefrom. The result of the war would be waste of money, loss of lives and consequent increase in the number of widows. It is very unjust on the part of Government to trouble again the people who are already in an impoverished state on account of famine, earthquake and many other oppressive acts. The wish is expressed the Government ought to terminate the war as soon as possible and turn its attention towards the welfare of the people.

The Amir of Kabul and the Indian Government.

8. The ALHAMI, of the 31st October, observes that even if the Indian Government takes Afghanistan, with a heavy loss of lives and money, it will be impossible for Government to maintain it, as the Afghans will not abide by the Indian laws, and that Russia, its bitter enemy, has already reached as far as Herat. In face, of allthese difficulties, strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Amir is much more valuable and conducive to happy results than the capture of his territories. If, at the present juncture, the Amir were to take up arms against the British, all the frontier tribes, who are now assuming a pacific attitude, will join with him, and possibly Russia will also afford him secret help. The HABL-UL-MATEEN in winding up the article advises Government not to act according to the suggestion of the Home papers.

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II. HOMM ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

38. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 23rd October, contains the following extract from the ALIGARH INSTITUTE GAZETTE to the following effect:-

Muhammadans and the public service.

Mr.Morrison has shown a great sympathy with the Muhammadans, in givigng them a wholesome advice. He points out that only very few Muhammadans are, as compared with the Hindus, educated and qualified for public service, Under these circumstances it is quite advisable that Muhammadans shouldbe fully educated in order to be at par with the Hindus in the public service. The editor of the ALIGARH INSTITUTE GAZETTE fully concurs with Mr. Morrison in the above views, and advises them, Muhammadans, to improve their educational status; otherwise their cry that the Hindus get a lion's share in the public service, will be useless.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd October, writes as follows:-

A desire that the meeting of the congress this year should be an exceptional success

The congress should hold its meeting this year with exceptional success. The people of Amraoti spare no pains to achieve this object. They have raised subscription nearly amounting to Rs.30,000. The congress committee at Amraoti is, no doubt, a little disheartened in consequence of the agitation caused by the Government of Bombay. This is just the time for the people of India to set aside all petty misunderstandings and band themselves together for this common cause. If the congress is weakened a little, the Anglo-Indians will simply ridicule it. It is therefore incumbent on the people to send this time a larger number of delegates than on former occasions, and have India represented as widely as possible. Among the many news subject to be discussed this year, there is one very important on which special attention ought to be bestowed, namely,

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the authority vested in Government in virtue of the orderpassed in 1827 to commit persons to prison without triad. The congress should request Parliament to get this dangerous order repealed, inasmuch as people can hardly feel themselves happy so long as it is in force. Such an order is unbecoming the dignity of any civilised Government in thesedays. Muhammadan Government in former times never exercised such an arbitrary power as this. The Nattu brothers of Bombay were sent to jail in virtue of the order under reference. The congress should leave no stone untxurned ingetting this order amended. It should also point out that the recent judgment delivered by the Bombay High Court in respect of newspapers is calculated to gg rather permanently the popular voice. In these circumstances, it behoves all patriots of this country to attend the ensuing cogress without failure.

Necessity for the release of Mr. Tilak and Nattu brothers.

59. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th October, thinks it desir-able ix that Mr.Tilak and Nattu brothers who were imprisoned on suspicion of having had concern in the murder of Messrs.Rand and Ayerst should be set in at liberty in consideration of the act that Damodar Chepakar, who confesses to be the author of the horrible deed, is arrested and is in custody. The paper says that the people of Bombay were dispappointed in their expectations under the Government of Lord Sandhurst, and that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst should therefore resing his Governorship, and eagerly wishes that both Lord Sandhurst and Lord Elgin shoud leave India.

Discontinuance of certain Urdu newspapers.

62. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th November,remarks:- The LUCKNOW ADVOCATE says that owing to the measures lately taken by Government to put an end to the vernacular papers, some twelve papers were discontinued. On enquiring we learn that as the editors of some of these papers were called upon now and then by the Assistant Commissioner of the place to answer questions they were tired of dancing attendance at his residence and so, have

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thought it prudent to discontinue their papers altogether, while others have been obliged to do so for want of subscribers.

The cause of the unrest in India.

63. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 1st November, has the following paragraph:-The ENGLISHMAN is angry because a London paper gave prominent insertion to a letter from an Indian correspondent, "a gentleman," as the journal described him, "in a public office in Calcutta," attributing the prime cause of the unrest in India to "the brutal treatment of natives of all classes by Englishmen". We do not know if this gentleman who wrote the letter, is the same person who had his ears pulled by his European superior. Whoever he may be, we think that there is a good deal of truth in his statement. The treatment accorded to all but the menial classes, may not generally extend to brute force, but that it is arrogant and insulting goes without saying. Even the PIONEER the other day admitted as much and expressed the opinion that a change in this respect will be attended with an appreciable change in the political situation in India. We cannot of course say anything of the instances quoted by this Indian gentleman in his letter.

Distinction made between Europeans and natives by the plague authorities.

65. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 15th November, hears that the plague authorities in several places make a distinction between Europeans and natives, and says that this must be protested against.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th November 1897.

No. 22 of 1897.

III. LEGISLATION.

Remarks on certain Acts of Government of India.

43. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st October, observes as follows:-It is absolutely necessary that Government should make very many amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code which is in force in India, inasmuch as the procedure adopted in respect

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of criminal cases is not uniform in all the Presidencies of this country. The Judges of the several High Courts construe the code according to their whim and fancy although one and the same code is in force throughout the country. The code in certain cases provides for the British prisoners a procedure quite different from that provided for the native prisoners. At the time when the Indian Penal Code came into force the people of this country were annoyed in various ways. The code prescribes unnecessarily heavy punishments for several offences. Imprisonment is the punishment in India for certain offences for which milder punishments are inflicted in other countries. In fine, the code has reduced the Hindus to the condition of dumb creatures like the cattle. As the Legislative Council at Calcutta which is to meet shortly intends amending the code under reference, it is hoped that the native members of the Council will spare no pains to propose the necessary amendments and do the needful.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Opinion of the Irish press--specially that of the DAILY INDEPENDENT of Dublin--on the judgment passed in Mr.Tilak's case.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st October, says that the Irish press--specially the DAILY INDEPENDENT of Dublin--condemns the judgment given in Mr.Tilak's case as unjust and wishes that it should be reversed forthwith in the Privy Council as it would otherwise gag the press altogether, and remarks that it is unjust on the part of the British Government to subject Indian editors to hardship while it would have readily criticised and condemned similar procedure on the part of any other Government.

Injustice of keeping the Nattu brothers still in jail.

53. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd October, writes as follows:- Mr.Tilak has been punished to the satisfaction of the English. Damodar Chapekar has confessed that he and his brother murdered Messrs.Rand and Ayerst. Why should Government still keep the Nattu brothers in jail? They committed no offence.

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55. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 31st October, writes as follows:-

Necessity to guard the safety of the Hindus domicdled in Madagascar.

Some of the Hindus who settled themselves in Madagascar, an island which belongs to the French, are suspected by the French Government of being the ringleaders of a riot which broke out there some days ago. It is hoped that the Government of India will protect them from Being cruelly punished by the French Government. We know of another instance in which some of the Hindus domiciled in German Africa were suspected of rioting and sentenced to be hanged although the Governor-General of Africa was subsequently pleased to commute the punishment to one of imprisonment and fine--all this having transpired without the knowledge of the British Government. It is apprehended that the French Government in case of the Hindus at Madagascar will punish them without informing the British Government of the same. If foreign Governments punish as they please the British subjects domiciled in their dominions, where then is the honour of one's being called a British subject?

56. The DHARMASAMVARTHANI, of the 1st November, writes as follows:-

Remarks on the treatment of Mr.Tilak in the jail.

It does not become a civilized Government to treat Mr.Tilak as an ordinary thief or a murderer seeing that he is only a State prisoner. ~~English~~ Enlightened Governments generally treat State prisoners with a certain amount of respect. The treatment now acorded to Mr.Tilak is inconsistent with his position and dignity and with the prestige of Government.. It is hoped that Government will be good enough to pay attention to this subject. The press as well as the people should take steps to induce Government to do the needful in this matter. We feel sanguine that the Home Government is sure to redress the greivance here complained of should it reach its ears.

57. The DHARMASAMVARTHANI, of the 1st November, after pointing

A few suggestions for the deliberation of the ensuing congress.

out the usefulness of the congress ever since its organization

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and the measures adopted for holding its thirteenth meeting at Amraoti, suggests the following subjects for its deliberation:-

(1) Desirability of requesting Government to give an accurate definition of the word "disaffection" which occurs in section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Appointment of natives for the Indian Civil Service and certain defects of the local Government.

(3) Partiality of the Local Government to the Muhammadan and Christian communities prejudicial to the interest of the Hindus, and cow slaughter by the Muhammadans on the banks of the Ganges in the North-West Provinces.

(4) Non-observance in the Presidency towns of the rule entitling the accused in the Court of Sessions to have natives to the extent of more than half the number of jurors.

(5) Injustiee of keeping in jail the Natu brothers, and repeal of the old Regulation under which they have been sent to jail.

(6) Advisability of observing in this country such distinction between State prisoners andordinary prisoners as is observed by other Governments.

(7) Improvement of irrigational works in view to mitigate the severity of famine.

Reflections on the government of His Excellency the Viceroy.

59. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd November, announcing that His Exeellency Lord Elgin has postponed his visit to Burma, writes as follows:-His Excellency Lord Elgin is involved in difficulties of various kinds. Want of peace and discontent prevail everywhere in this country under his government. The subjects are harassed by famine and pestilence. Expenditure has been enormously increasing, whilethe revenue has been considerably decreasing. Has the Viceroy given up the idea of going to Burma because there are riots here and there in that country? The very party in England that nominated him as Viceroy now begins to find fault with him. Messrs.Morley and Asquith have begun to hold public meetings and condemn the present war as a useless one. The Governor of Bombay is in a position of embarrassment and is at a loss to know how to get out of it, having

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teased his subjects in many ways. It is rumoured that both, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay intend resigning their offices very soon. It behoves the British Parliament to send a sympathetic Viceroy to govern India at this critical moment in view to save this country from serious dangers.

63. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd November, observes as follows:-It is a matter for regret that Mr.Tilak's appeal was not admitted in the Privy Council. If the Council had inquired into the merits of the case and then dismissed the appeal, it would be of some consolation. The procedure of the Privy Council in this case therefore is really unjust. The construction put by the High Court Judge of Bombay whotried Mr.Tilak on section 124-A Indian Penal Code, will in future gain ground, and patriots and editors will be sent to jail, if they only condemn the action of Government. Nevertheless, theopinion which is now spread far and wide, that Mr.Tilak has been unjustly imprisoned by the British Government on account of the murder of two Europeans in Poona, will always continue, and the imprisonment of Mr.Tilak will be everlasting stain on Her Majesty's Government.

Remarks on Mr.Tilak's appeal.

68.The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 22nd November, has a leading article, says:- Out rulers are ~~suspect the people whom they ought to treat with con~~ now labouring under a foolish notion that their Indian subjects are disloyal and that this spirit of disloyalty is being encouraged by the editors of newspapers. They have thus lost confidence in (their own conduct) the justice of their own rule. If it is true that they are disloyal, it is our duty to inquire what is the cause which has produced this disloyalty. Is it the conduct of the Government or of the people themselves? The people being entirely dependant are not in a position to do anything. The Government ~~xxxxxxx~~ itselfmust be the cause of the disloyalty which they now suspect in the people. The administration of the civilians, igno-

Indian loyalty and the unfounded accusation of the Indian people.

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rant of the manners and customs of the people whom they are sent to govern as representatives of Her Majesty, and their unrestrained conduct are quite enough to drive away from the people their instinctive spirit of obedience and loyalty. Whenever the people are dissatisfied with any measure of Government and begin to question its propriety they are stigmatised as disloyal, and no sense of justice on the part of the rulers, no laws, no mercy, no regard for virtue or abhorrence of sin can save them. The moment the civilian breathes the air of the regions east of Aden he loses his inborn virtues, and assumes a peculiar disposition. The training which he receives in India is subversive aof all sense of human justice. An inexperienced English youth, still in his minority, is all of a sudden xxxxx appointed on irresponsible ruler of the destinies of thousands of subjects. It turns his head and he thinks himself heaven-born and sent as a Divine being in human shape to guard the interests of the world. He exercises his authority without any consideration for the feelings of those entrusted to his charge. How can such a man bear contradiction or opposition? He becomes exceedingly irascible, merciless, and acts as his sweet will dictates, All love between xx him and those over whom he rules is lost. He believes that they are the lowest of God's creatures, created only to be his dependants and slaves, entrusted to his charge to humbly carry out his orders as inviolable, and that he alone has a right to enjoy the fruit of their labour. We leave it to wise men to judge how much the government of such persons would be loved by the subjects, how far their patience ~~and shed tears.~~ can go, and how much lower it is possible for them to humiliate themselves, and what happiness is in store for them in future. We therefore unhesitatingly say that it is quite foolish in the rulers to think that the Indians have become disloyal by the instigation of anybody. It would be far better for them to try to win their love and confidance by a mild and considerate behaviour than to make xxx themselves miserable by their own suspicions.

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69. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 20th November, while congratulating the Honourable Mr.C.Sankaran Nayar on his nomination as the President of the coming National Congress, and also dilating upon his qualifications and attainments to occupy such a high position, remarks to the following effect:- As Mr.Sankaran Nayar is to be the President, the Malayalis ought to take a speacial interest in this year's congress. From a political point of view also this year's congress is all the more important. The case of that popular and patriotic Tilak cannot but add to the importance of this year's meeting. If the number of delegates be too small, some of the Anglo-Indians, who are the enemies of India, will decry and ridicule the movements, saying that the people kept aloof from taking part in it on account of their cowardice and that the congress is not in anyway a representative of the people. Those who do not thoroughly know the aims and aspirations of the congress are apt to believe what the opponents say. As the conviction of Mr.Tilak was with some particular motives, it is of sufficient political importance to be dealt with by the congress. Under any circumstance this year's congress is very important and the people of India ought to exert themselves to make the ensuing meeting a success.

The coming National Congress.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th December 1897.

No. 23 of 1897.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

6. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 6th December, refers to the resolution of the London Muslim Patriotic League to the effect that in consideration of the distressed condition of the Indian finances, and the turbulent nature of the frontier tribes and their passionate love for independence and freedom, the British Government ought to hand over their tribal territory including Chitral to the Amir of Kabul, and observes that it is expedient that the British Government should leave the frontier tribes alone for it

The frontier tribes and the British Government.

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has to sacrifice once in every three or four years a lot of money to keep them at bay. Though they may after causing a heavy loss of men and money yield, still theyxx will go on creating disturbances. Hence they should be given over to the Amir. In conclusion, the SHAMS xyx xxxy xxxy says that the adoption of such a policy by the British Government will be of great advantage.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

A complaint that the Eurasians and Europeans alone are encouraged in the Postal department and that the natives are neglected.

24. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th November, makes a grievous complaint that posts carryng high salaries in the Postal department are generally conferred on the Eurasians, and Europeans, even though they may not have high educational qualifications, whereas native aofficials, in spite of their superior attainments and long service, ase as a rule neglected, regardless of the circumstance that they are the overworked officials of the department. The paper requests the authorities to bring into force the resolution of the Public Service Commission, namely, that a competitive examination should beheld whenever any post carrying high salary falls vacant and that the appointment should be conferred on the candidate who happens to be the best, without observing any distinction whatever.

Remarks on the treatment accorded to the Parayahs by the mirasidars of the district of Chingleput.

25. The PARIYAN, of the 27th November, observes as follows:- The rule that no public lands in any village shall be soldto to any stranger without the consent of the mirasidars of the village proves a hardship to the Parayas and is a stumbling block in the way of their progress. At the request of an European missionary the Collector was pleased to grant xf the Parayahs a piece of paramboke land in Conjeeveram in spite of the objections raised by the mirasidars of the place. Thereupon the mirasidars preferred an appeal to the xx Board of

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Revenue which decided the case in their favour. It is to be deeply regretted that the poor Parayahs of the district of Chingleput are being molested in the same manner in which the natives of this country domiciled in South Africa are annoyed by the Europeans of that place.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Advisability of communicating Indian news to the London Committee by telegram.

43. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th November, writes as follows:-The Reuter's company which is a great news agency, is constituted by Europeans, Its agents in India never turn their attention to native newspapers, and anything said in them has therefore no chance of reaching the ears of the people of England through that agency. They pick up Indian nesws published in English newspapers and communicate them to England and at times misrepresent the actual state of Indian affairs and thus prejudice the minds of the people in England. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should communicate the Indian news then and there directly to the London committee. Of late there was a proposal to form a Press Association in India which fell through owing to want of moral courage on the part of the projectors to carry it out. It is only when our views, grievances and rejoicings are communicated to England then and there that the people of England can form a correct opinion regarding the Indian affairs. It is the British Congress committee alone that should speak on the Indian topics appearing in the newspapers. If the Indian news be transmitted to England by telegram, as advised by persons who visited England, the newspapers in England will public them more on account of their brevity and the people of England will be informed of them in time.

For the Fortnight enidng the 31st December 1897.

No. 24 of 1897.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

A few complaints against the Madras Railway Company.

15. The PARIYAN, of the 4th December, complains that the Eurasians, instead of selecting the third-class carriages specially reserved for them, enter the compartments of the other third-class carriages, spread their beds on the benches and sleep to the great inconvenience of the native passengers who are therefore driven to the painful necessity of forcing their way into the other carriages already filled with the prescribed number of ~~pa~~ passengers, and that the Eurasiman servants, of the company connive at this irregularity.

(k) General.

Attacks on the British rule in India.

21. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 27th December, says that an Arabic paper called ILM-I-USMANI, of Cairo, has been sent to it for exchange. It contains many false accusations against the British Government as regards the enforcement of the plague rules and the Calcutta mosque dispute. The SHAMS translates portions of these writings and says "we do so by way of pleasantry that our readers may understand the length they go in accusation."

The British Empire upon which the sun never sets is a hot of intrigues and of atrocities, The members of the Government who consider themselves superior to all the world are hard-hearted and tyrannical. They take great interest in theperpetaration of atrocious deeds such as torturing and defaming the creatures of God, usurping their rights and privileges, woundingtheir religious feelings, bearing ill-will against Islam and its ~~wounding~~ followers, and oppressing those under them. The justice, equity and generosity of which this tyrannical and atrocious Government boasts so much is nothing but a sham.

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The people of India, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, being unable to bear the oppressions practised by the Government and its officers, are clamorous for justice and heartily desire to be relieved from their clutches. They have now turned their attention towards the Turkish Empire and pray to God thus:- Oh God! grant long life to our master the Sultan and the Commander of the Faithful. Bless him, cast a favourable glance on our wretched condition, extricate us from the present calamities and distress and save us from being oppressed.

The British Government is offering indignity to religious ceremonies, destroying mosques, arresting inhabitants, attacking their houses, entering their harems, driving their women on to the roads and stripping them of their clothes on the pretence of their being infected with the plague. A respectable lady committed suicide as her chastity was violated by a European under cover of these proceedings.

As regards the Calcutta mosque dispute, the paper says many innocent persons lost their lives because they persisted in not allowing their mosque in which they had been saying their prayers for many years, to be unjustly demolished.

VI. MISCELLANOUES.

Difference of opinion between Government and the people regarding the punishment of Tilak.

34. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th December, hearing that Mr. Tilak's name has been removed from the list of Fellows of the Bombay University, observes as follows:-Mr.Tilak thinks that innocent as he was he has been subject to the wrath of Government. People throughout India are of opinion that there was miscarriage ofjustice in his case. We admit that so long as Government regards him as a culprit it will not do well for it to continue the honours which it conferred on him. But, as there is a striking difference of opinion between Government and the people in this case, the Government of Bombay would have done well if it had exercised, a little patience and kept in abeyance the withdrawal of the honours it had

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conferred on Mr.Tilak. The difference of opinion that exists between Government and the people in respect to this case will not promote the well-being of this country. It is our frequent prayer to the Almighty that such a difference of opinion will not recur any more.

35. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th December, remarks as follows:

Reflections on the administration of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

As the present Governor-General is a person of ordinary capability he listened to the words of the military officers and entangled himself in an unjust war. Had themoney spent on this war been expended in improving the comforts of the people, how happy they would have been? His Excellency Lord Elgin has squandered India's money and behaved in such a way as to induce even his own party in England to condemn him. He has allowed the Governor of Bombay to do what he pleased. As Lord Elgin's past actions have brought discredit upon the Liberal party in England, it is hoped that he will during the remaining period of his tenure of office as Viceroy, spare no pains to make amends for his misdeeds. His words are no doubt like the nectar and he seems to act like an earnest ruler, but no good consequences result from his actions. Rumour has it that Sir George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India, is to succeed His Excellency Lord Elgin as the Viceroy of India. It is certain that he will do us no good.

36. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th December, complains that the

Complaints against the Eruopean missionaries.

European missionaries instead of acting as evangelical preachers and propagating Christianity, live here like nabobs on the charity of the people of England, pretend to have considerable influence with the mirasidars of villages, create misunderstanding between them and the cultivators, the latter to file vexations suits against the former, helping them with money to meet the cost of litigation, threaten native sub-magistrates with some kind of punishment or other if they fail to pass judgment in their favour, carry tales to the District collectors against the

sub-magistrates when judgment is unfavourable to them, and thus prove themselves to be a source of hardship and trouble to the people. The paper remarks that the missionaries are not justified in thus disturbing the peace of the country.

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